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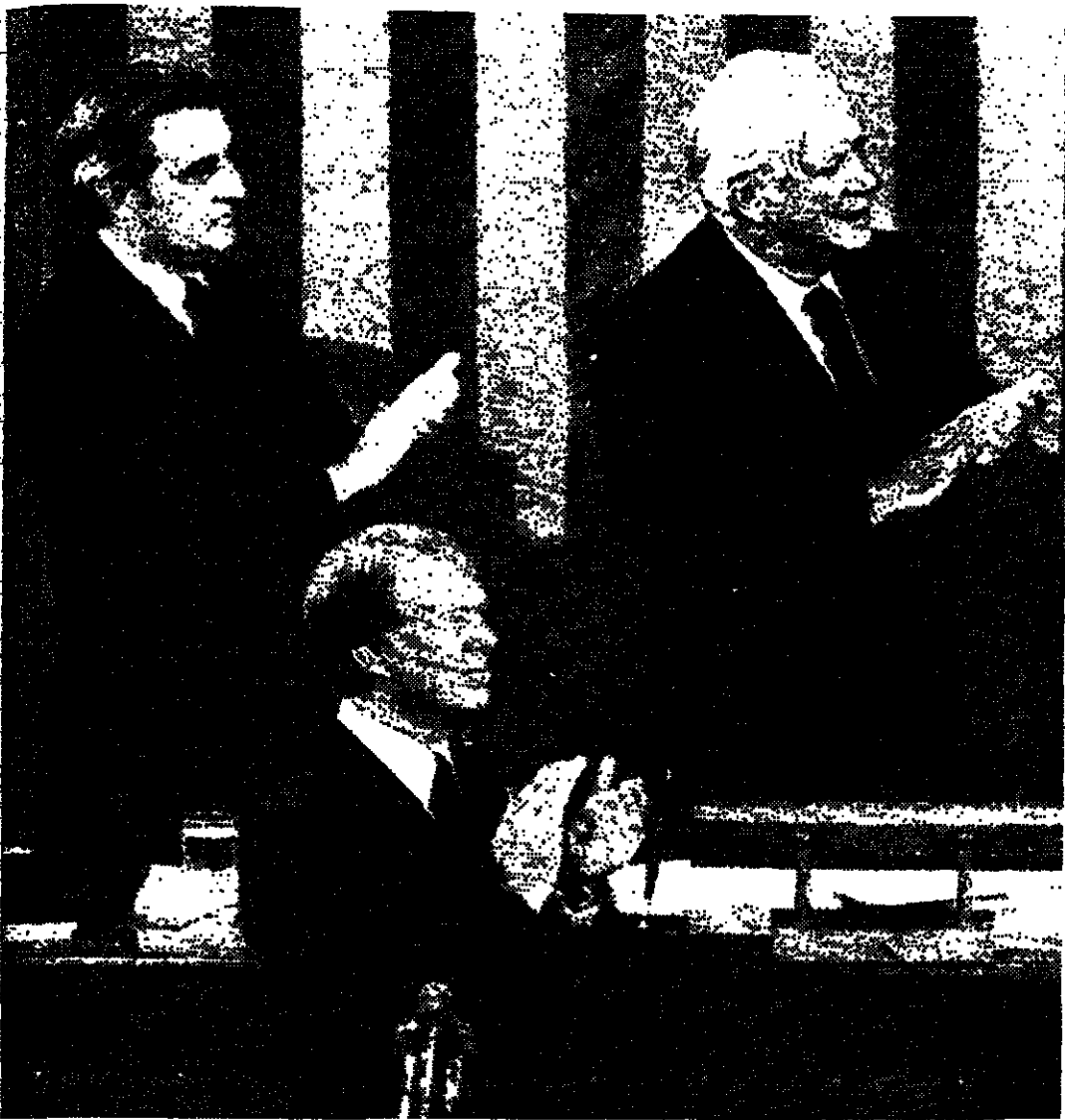
# Herald Tribune

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President Carter, Vice President Mondale and House Speaker Thomas O'Neill join in applauding President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin, who are in the House gallery, just before Mr. Carter begins his speech to the joint session of Congress.

## Khaled, Hussein Dismiss Camp David Agreements

### Vance to Confer With Arab Chiefs

By Don Oberdorfer and Edward Walsh  
WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — President Carter has dispatched Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to the Middle East to win support for the Camp David summit agreements from Jordan and Saudi Arabia.  
President Carter disclosed his latest move in an address to a joint session of Congress last night. With President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel looking on from the gallery, the president told the Congress and a national television audience that "the summit exceeded our expectations, but we know that it left many difficult issues still to be resolved."  
It was an emotional scene as Mr. Carter received a long, standing ovation when he entered the House chamber. In the gallery, Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat stood on either side of Mrs. Carter, and when they were

### Israel to Oust Militant Squatters

TEL AVIV, Sept. 19 (NYT) — The Israeli government announced tonight that it will oust militant Jewish nationalists who have been squatting on a barren hilltop in occupied Samaria, demonstrating against the "framework for peace agreement" signed by Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat of Egypt at Camp David, Md., Sunday night.  
The squatters object particularly to the provision committing Israel to refrain from starting new settlements in the occupied West Bank for the duration of negotiations for Arab self rule in the area. They belong to Gush Emunim, a group that claims Jews have the right to live anywhere in the ancestral Jewish homeland.  
Gush Emunim was formerly closely associated with Mr. Begin.  
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

### Saudis Say Pact Is 'Unacceptable'

From Wire Dispatches  
RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 19 — Saudi Arabia today rejected the outcome of the Camp David summit. A Saudi statement termed the summit agreements an "unacceptable formula for a definitive peace." At the same time, Jordan said that it would not be bound by any accord which it had not negotiated.  
In Lebanon, Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat declared that President Carter would "pay for" the Egyptian-Israeli agreements. Mr. Arafat's Palestine Liberation Organization, denouncing them as "the most dangerous" accords since the creation of Israel 30 years ago, called for a general strike tomorrow by Palestinians everywhere in the Middle East, including Israel.  
The Saudi statement, issued here after a special Cabinet meeting chaired by King Khaled, said that the Camp David formula was unacceptable because "it did not make absolutely clear Israel's intention to withdraw from all Arab territories it occupies, including Jerusalem."  
The statement said that the Camp David agreements also failed to record "the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and to set up their own state in their homeland and on their own soil."  
Carter Praised  
It added that the accords "ignored the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization, which Arab summit conferences have recognized as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."  
The Saudi statement praised President Carter for his peace efforts. But it said that Saudi Arabia could not accept formulas that "contradict higher Arab interests." It termed the present stage critical, and called for a joint Arab stand.  
The personal involvement of King Khaled in the discussion was unexpected. Saudi backing was widely considered to be crucial for the success of the agreements.  
Kuwaiti Emir Sheikh Jaber al Ahmed as Sabah also presided over a special Cabinet session today to review the summit.  
Jordan criticized the Egyptian-Israeli agreements in a statement issued in Amman tonight after a three-hour Cabinet meeting, with King Hussein presiding. The statement said that Jordan would not be bound by agreements that it had not helped to negotiate.  
The statement excluded any "legal or ethical commitment" to the Camp David agreements, and repeated demands for total Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab



Mrs. Rosalynn Carter tunes in as President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin conduct a close-range exchange of views Monday evening at the Capitol in Washington.

### Egyptian Leader Hails Vance Trip

## Sadat and Begin Brief Congress Panels

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel visited Capitol Hill today to brief the Senate Foreign Relations and House International Relations committees on their just-completed peace conference.  
As he emerged from the Senate hearing room, Mr. Sadat said: "Let me tell you this. Whenever there is any agreement that will permit the establishment of peace on the basis that no one encroaches on the other's land or sovereignty all the Arabs will be behind it."  
Mr. Begin disclosed that during the sessions at the presidential retreat he and Mr. Sadat had invited President Carter to visit their nations. "He may come," Mr. Begin said.  
Praise for Carter  
The Israeli leader also said even though there remain some problems to overcome, "Camp David showed that if you try hard and make an intellectual effort, every problem can be solved with good will."  
Mr. Sadat was full of praise for Mr. Carter and his efforts to gain an agreement. He specifically praised the forthcoming meeting between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Syrian President Hafez al-Assad. Mr. Assad has in the past been an opponent of Mr. Sadat's peace moves toward Israel.  
"This is a very good move and let me congratulate my dear friend President Carter on his quick move to send Vance to the area," he said.  
"There will be no war again," Mr. Sadat said, "and security can be met so we can live as good neighbors."  
Sadat to Morocco  
Mr. Sadat said he would leave Washington tomorrow for Morocco, and that on his return to Cairo he would personally contact King Hussein of Jordan in an effort to persuade him to support the accords.  
Mr. Begin reviewed the two summit agreements before the congressmen and noted that the Palestinian Arabs "will have full autonomy."  
But Mr. Begin added, "It was also agreed that Israeli forces will remain stationed in certain security areas... this is not just for five years" — the agreed on transition period.  
The presence of Israeli forces in these security areas, Mr. Begin said, "is written for the transition period and beyond... because Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip are the most vital areas of our national security."

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

### Carter Foiled His Walkout, Sadat Relates

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — President Anwar Sadat of Egypt said yesterday that he was on the verge of walking out of the Camp David summit meeting last week but President Carter talked him out of it.  
"There came a moment when I collected my papers and my bags," Mr. Sadat said. He said that Mr. Carter came to his lodge at the presidential retreat Friday night and needed only a quarter-hour to talk him into staying.  
Mr. Sadat made his remarks in an interview with CBS News correspondent Walter Cronkite. Asked what issues had prompted the near walkout, Mr. Sadat replied: "Every issue."

"I know I will have to face a discussion with my [Liberal] friends and colleagues. Cast in the You must make a decision. I'm convinced in my heart that the way we followed is the right way," he said.  
The prime minister received an unmistakable expression of support from the opposition Labor Party leader, Shimon Peres, who said he believed his party would offer a united stand when the settlement issue came to a vote, perhaps as early as next week.  
In one interview shortly after the Washington announcement, Mr. Peres said the removal of settlements was a "high price" to pay for peace with Egypt. But by late yesterday afternoon, he was saying that the alternative to an agreement is disorder in the Middle East, and that the Labor Party, while "opposed to the government, is not opposed to peace."  
Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin, leader of one faction of the now-split Democratic Movement for Change reform party, also

### Syria Plans Anti-Egypt Summit Talks

DAMASCUS, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — Syria today made final preparations to hold an anti-Egyptian summit meeting that could push opponents of the Camp David agreements closer to the Soviet Union.  
The talks, scheduled to open here tomorrow, will bring together the five-member "Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation," whose leaders oppose the Camp David accords as being obstacles to peace.  
The front was formed last December by Syria, Libya, Southern Yemen, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organization as a reaction to the visit to Jerusalem by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

## Egypt's Kamel to Return To Ambassadorial Duties

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (AP) — Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel, who quit as Egypt's foreign minister during the Camp David summit meeting, will continue to work for the Egyptian government, Cairo's official Middle East News Agency reported yesterday.  
Quoting President Anwar Sadat, the agency said that Mr. Kamel would take a job as an ambassador in the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.  
Mr. Kamel reportedly resigned because he disagreed with concessions that Mr. Sadat made at Camp David. The agency quoted Mr. Sadat as saying that Mr. Kamel "visited me... and asked to return to the Foreign Ministry as an ambassador and I accepted."



Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel

### Cabinet Supports Sadat

CAIRO, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — The Egyptian Cabinet today expressed full support for President Sadat and described his agreement with Israel at Camp David as

### In 2d Successive Quarter

## U.S. Improves Trade Balance

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — The U.S. current-account deficit narrowed to a seasonally-adjusted \$3.26 billion in the second quarter from the revised first-quarter deficit of \$6.86 billion, the Commerce Department said today.  
The revision of the first quarter deficit from the \$6.95 billion originally reported and the second quarter performance resulted in two successive quarters of narrower deficit since the record of \$6.97 billion

abroad narrowed to \$4.97 billion in the second quarter from \$15.04 billion in the first quarter and \$12 billion in the second quarter of last year.  
The inflow of foreign assets slowed to \$229 in the second quarter from \$18.1 billion in the first quarter.  
Foreign official assets in the United States fell \$4.92 billion in the second quarter compared with a \$15.76 billion inflow in the first quarter.  
Dollar assets of members of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries decreased \$2.7 billion during the quarter.  
Claims on foreigners reported by U.S. banks decreased \$1.4 billion, compared with a \$6.3 billion first-quarter increase. "The decrease largely reflected a rise in U.S. short-term interest rates relative to short-term rates abroad, the strength of domestic loan demand, and heightened competition in international lending," the department said.

• The dollar was generally weaker today despite the decline in the U.S. current-account deficit. Page 9.

## Congress Acts to Curtail Embassy-Staff Immunity

By Martin Weil

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — Congress has sent a bill to the White House that would sharply curtail the legal immunity of more than half of foreign embassy personnel here.  
The bill, which passed in the Senate on Aug. 17 and in the House yesterday, would for the first time subject more than 10,000 of approximately 19,000 foreign embassy personnel to the U.S. civil litigation process.  
The bill would supplant a 1790 law that gave full immunity from both civil suits and criminal prosecution to all persons attached to foreign diplomatic missions. It would translate into law the provisions of the Vienna Convention, signed in the early 1960s by the United States and 123 other countries, which made the degree of immunity granted to diplomatic personnel commensurate with the individuals' rank and duties.  
Under the measure, 8,000 diplomats and family members would retain full criminal and civil immu-

nity. About 2,900 members of diplomats' technical and administrative staffs would retain full immunity from criminal prosecution, but would be immune from civil suit only when acting in official capacities.  
The 7,000 members of families of administrative and technical staff would have no immunity from civil suit. Embassy chauffeurs, janitors and other service personnel, numbering about 270, would be immune from the criminal and civil process only if they acted as embassy direction. Their families would have no immunity.

### Moscow Attacks Bill

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The Soviet Union today described as discriminatory a U.S. draft law which would lift immunity from thousands of foreign diplomatic personnel. It said that the bill con-

Foreign Assets  
The department also said there were marked slowdowns in both the rise in foreign assets in the United States and the increase in U.S. assets abroad.  
The outflow of U.S. assets

### Says BP-Shell Ruse Was 'Acceptable' to Government

## Probe Confirms U.K. Knew of Oil Sent to Rhodesia

By R.W. Apple Jr.

LONDON, Sept. 19 (NYT) — A painstaking special report, issued today, concludes that the British government knew as early as December, 1967, that economic sanctions had failed to halt supplies of oil to Rhodesia following its unilateral declaration of independence.

At the time, the Labor government of Prime Minister Harold Wilson was publicly stating its faith in the sanctions policy.

The report, which runs to more than 500 pages, was prepared by Thomas Bingham, a prominent London lawyer, at the behest of David Owen, the British foreign secretary. Although it accuses no public officials by name, it portrays a pattern of deception and misinformation that is bound to have political consequences not only here but in Africa.  
Mr. Bingham says that inadequate information supplied by subsidiaries in South Africa kept the government and senior officers of British Petroleum and Shell in the dark much of the time.  
But the lawyer's report also makes it clear that the government of the day, nervous about the domestic economy following the devaluation of the pound, quite consciously backed away from the confrontation with South Africa that would have been required to make the sanctions effective. Such a confrontation, it was believed, would have "severely damaged" the British economy.  
At the time of the Rhodesian breakdown in 1965, Rhodesian consumption of petroleum products was running at an annual rate of about 410,000 tons. At first, the total fell, but it was back up to 410,000 tons a year by 1969, and continued increasing to its present rate of 800,000 tons.  
In 1968, the Bingham report says, a swap arrangement was worked out with the French-con-

trolled Total company, under which British companies were insulated from direct dealings with Rhodesia. Total supplied much of Rhodesia's oil through Mozambique, which was then under Portuguese control, in return for supplies made available to it elsewhere by British Petroleum and Shell, which is partly British. The British government is a major shareholder in BP.  
Lord Thomson, who was the Commonwealth secretary at the time, acknowledged to Mr. Bingham that the arrangement allowed oil to flow to Rhodesia. He defended it by arguing that it was the best political solution available.  
Oil company officials who knew of the swap arrangement, the report says, decided that the sanctions policy was a sham, and that it was the letter of the policy that mattered, not its substance.  
"To Her Majesty's government," the report states, "the [swap] arrangement was acceptable because

it took British oil companies out of the line of supply to Rhodesia and enabled it to be said that British oil was not reaching Rhodesia. In the light of Britain's primary international responsibility for Rhodesia, that seemed an object worth achieving even though the arrangement would not deny oil to the illegal regime."  
"To company representatives, familiar with product exchanges as an everyday fact of the international oil business, the exchange might, like other exchanges, have appeared to be merely an alternative means of making a supply."  
Other arrangements, involving the Mozambique subsidiary of Shell, later replaced the swap arrangement, according to the report. Neither the British government nor senior oil company officials were fully briefed on the change, and, as a result, did not know for some time that it had been made.  
The Cabinet will take up the report on Thursday.



Costa Rica Accepts Military, Medical Aid

Somoza Claims Troops Crush Rebels

MANAGUA, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Nicaraguan troops backed by planes and tanks today pounded the last stronghold of Sandinista guerrillas, and President Anastasio Somoza said the rebel offensive had been "crushed."

Costa Rica announced that it had accepted an offer of military hardware and medical supplies from Colombia, Venezuela and Panama already have sent aircraft to Costa Rica.

Costa Rica has charged that Nicaraguan planes have wounded numerous civilians in attacks across the border. Nicaragua has accused Costa Rica, Venezuela and Panama of helping the Sandinistas.

Gen. Somoza's national guard has driven the Sandinistas out of all of Nicaragua's major cities except Esteli, a city of 25,000 about 80 miles north of Managua.

The guard circled Esteli and pounded it from the air and from

U.S. Moving to Promote End of Nicaragua Strife

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (NYT) — The United States moved on two fronts yesterday to promote mediation of the civil war in Nicaragua, acting, in effect, on the side of forces opposed to the government of Anastasio Somoza.

The United States voted in the 25-member Organization of American States to convene a meeting Thursday of hemisphere foreign ministers to investigate the situation with an aim to restoring peace. The Carter administration also dispatched an envoy to eight Latin American countries "to explore and encourage the organization of an effective multilateral mediation effort in Nicaragua."

Nicaragua supported the vote in the OAS permanent council to convene the hemisphere foreign ministers — arguing that this group should also investigate the Somoza government's charge that rebel forces were using Costa Rica as a base for launching operations.

The vote was 23 in favor of the meeting, with Paraguay voting no, and Trinidad-Tobago abstaining.

3 Die, 20 Hurt In Chemical Gas Blast in Italy

GENOVA, Italy, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A deadly cloud of sulphuric acid gas burst through a leather tanning factory here today, killing at least three workers and sending 20 to the hospital, officials said.

The incident occurred at the Boccardo factory, where large quantities of chemicals were improperly mixed together. Four persons were reported in critical condition.

An untrained tank-truck driver emptied a full load of chromium sulfate into a vat of sodium hydrate, officials said. After the mixture bubbled for a few minutes, it exploded and sent the deadly gas through the factory, they said.

Fumes clinging to the patients made several doctors and nurses in the hospital ill, hospital officials said. Police cleared the factory and blocked surrounding streets to prevent passersby from becoming poisoned.

**Fighter Crashes Into Sea**  
COPENHAGEN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A West German Starfighter crashed in the sea today between Denmark and Sweden. The pilot ejected and was picked up unharmed by a Swedish ship, the Danish Defense Command said.



Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan speaks at a press conference at Ben Gurion Airport yesterday after he and Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, seated right, had returned from the summit conference at Camp David. Md. Deputy Premier Yigal Yadin is seated between them.

Begin, Sadat Go Before Congress Units

(Continued from Page 1)

hailed the accords as a "cardinal achievement" and hinted his approval when the measure comes to vote.

**Other Support**  
"My tendency at the moment, without having seen the details of the documents, is that if voting in favor of that issue we are going to have peace, at the moment I would [vote affirmatively]," Mr. Yadin said.

Amnon Rubenstein, a leader of the splinter Shai faction of the DMC, said the Shai party would support the government. The five members of the Agudat Israel Party and two Liberal Party members reportedly decided last night to support Mr. Begin.

Coupled with at least a share of the 12 votes in the divided National Religious Party and possibly 15 of

Excerpts of Carter Speech To Congress on Mideast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Here are excerpts from President Carter's address last night to a joint session of Congress on the Camp David agreements.

It has been more than 2,000 years since there was peace between Egypt and a free Jewish nation. If our present expectations are realized, this year we shall see such peace again.

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In few areas of the world is there a greater risk that a local conflict could spread among other nations adjacent to them and then erupt into confrontation between the superpowers ourselves.

That is why we in the United States cannot afford to be idle bystanders, why we have been full partners in the search for peace, and why it is so vital to our nation that these meetings have been a success.

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We all remember the hopes for peace that were inspired by President Sadat's initiative, that great visit to Jerusalem last November, by the warm response of Prime Minister Begin and the Israeli people, and by the mutual promise that there would be no more war.

Progress continued, but at a slower and slower rate, through the early part of this year, but by early summer the negotiations had come to a standstill once again. It was this stalemate... that prompted me to invite both President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin to join me at Camp David.

\*\*\*

It is impossible to overstate the courage of these two men, or the foresight they have shown. President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin have overcome barriers, exceeded our fondest expectations, and signed two agreements that hold out the possibility of resolving issues that history had taught us could not be resolved.

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The agreement provides a basis for the resolution of issues involving the West Bank and Gaza during the next five years, while also respecting carefully Israel's vital security.

It outlines a process of change which is in keeping with Arab hopes, while also respecting Israel's vital security interests. The Israeli military government over these areas will be withdrawn and will be replaced with a self-government of the Palestinians who live there, with full autonomy.

Israeli forces will also be withdrawn and redeployed into specified locations to protect Israel's security. The Palestinians will further participate in determining their own future through talks in which their own elected representatives... will negotiate... to determine the final status of the West Bank and Gaza.

The Israelis have agreed that the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people will be recognized... The issue of future settlements will be decided among the negotiating parties. The agreement on the final status of these areas will be submitted to a vote by the representatives of the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza, and they will have the right, for the first time in their history, the Palestinian people, to decide how they will govern themselves permanently.

\*\*\*

The second document provides... that Egypt will extend full diplomatic recognition to Israel at the time Israel completes the interim withdrawal from most of the Sinai, which will take place between three and nine months after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

And the treaty is to be fully negotiated and signed no later than three months from last night. I think I should report that, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat have now challenged each other to conclude the treaty even earlier, and I hope they can.

This will be a wonderful Christmas present for the world. Complete withdrawal of all Israeli forces will take place no more than three years after the treaty has been signed.

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There is one issue on which agreement has not been reached. Egypt states that agreement to remove Israeli settlements from Egyptian territory is a prerequisite to a peace treaty.

Israel states that the issue of the Israeli settlements should be resolved during the peace negotiations.

\*\*\*

This is the first time that an Arab and an Israeli leader have signed a comprehensive framework for peace. It contains the seeds of a time when the Middle East, with all its vast potential, may be a land of human richness and fulfillment, rather than a land of bitterness and conflict.

No region of the world has greater natural and human resources than this one — and nowhere have they been more heavily weighed down by intense hatred and frequent war. These agreements hold out the real possibility that this burden might be lifted.

But we must also not forget the magnitude of the obstacles that still remain... I have already invited the other leaders of the Arab world to help sustain progress toward a comprehensive peace.

We must also join in an effort to bring to an end the conflict and terrible suffering in Lebanon.

\*\*\*

I am pleased to say that just a few minutes earlier, King Hussein of Jordan and King Khaled of Saudi Arabia — and I hope others later — have now agreed to receive Secretary Vance, who will be leaving tomorrow to explain to them the terms of the Camp David agreement, and we hope to secure their support for the realization of the new hopes and dreams of the people of the Middle East.

For many years, the Middle East has been a textbook for pessimism... Today we are privileged to see the chance for one of the sometimes rare bright moments in human history... a chance that may open the way to peace.

The prayers at Camp David were the same as those of the shepherd King David who prayed in the 85th Psalm:

"Wilt thou not revive us again, that thy people may rejoice in thee? I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for he will speak peace unto his people, and unto his saints; but they that turn again unto folly."

And I would like to say as a Christian to these two friends of mine, the words of Jesus:

"Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be the children of God."

Israel to Oust Militant Squatters

(Continued from Page 1)

but soured on him after the assumed responsibilities of office and moderated his views.

The decision to oust them was made by the Cabinet at an extraordinary meeting in Jerusalem called after Defense Minister Ezer Weizman and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan returned from the United States.

An official statement after the meeting said that the government repudiates any settlement established without its approval and will remove the one established near Nablus. Any future unauthorized settlements will be prevented, it was stated.

The squatters climbed the hill miles south of Nablus during the night. They were said to have a prefabricated hut for about 60 persons.

The army cordoned the area this morning and proclaimed it a closed military zone. Visitors including a member of parliament sympathetic to Gush Emunim were turned back at roadblocks. Supplies were not allowed through.

Reports from the area said some sympathizers walking cross-country reached the group.

A Gush Emunim source said that the group of 60 included families that had been planning for three years to found a Jewish settlement on that hilltop.

A squatter who came down for supplies said it was a two-hour climb up a thorny rocky slope to the top. The paths were impassable to vehicles and soldiers will have a hard time removing the settlers, the source said.

An Israeli Air Force plane and a helicopter flew over the encampment today.

Vance Goes To Mideast

(Continued from Page 1)

bia, whose country is also of great importance to the future of the Camp David pact. The quickly arranged Vance trip to Saudi Arabia is a reflection of the Saudis' critical importance. Mr. Carter also sent letters to other world leaders, including Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, who has strongly opposed Egyptian-Israeli deals.

"If the Saudis advise against it, he probably won't go for it," an official said.

After talking to King Hussein, Mr. Carter yesterday briefed about 30 members of Congress, including the leadership and key members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House International Relations Committee. In the White House East Room, the scene of his triumphant return from Camp David Sunday night.

Sources said the president assured the group that he had made no secret agreements or arrangements at the summit meeting.

According to participants at the meeting, Mr. Carter correctly forecast that the Soviet Union would react negatively to the agreements. He also heaped praise on Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, singling out the Egyptian president for showing "great courage and flexibility" during the Camp David talks, the sources said.

Some of the details of the extraordinary 13 days at the presidential retreat began to seep out from a variety of sources.

The president, for example, told the congressional group that the summit could have collapsed at a number of points. Confirming the impressions of observers, he said he deliberately kept Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin apart for most of the summit because their initial meeting was so acrimonious and heated that no progress seemed possible, sources said.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin met together on Sept. 6 and 7, but never formally met together again as Mr. Carter worked out the details of the agreements with them separately.

After Mr. Sadat threatened to walk out of the conference late last week, the key breakthrough occurred during a 4½-hour meeting Friday night between Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin. It was at this meeting, sources said, that Mr. Begin agreed to the provisions governing the Palestinian role during a five-year transitional period for the West Bank of the Jordan River and to the agreement to have the Knesset decide the future of the Israeli settlements in Sinai within two weeks.

The final snag involved Jerusalem, an issue that was left unsettled as the three governments agreed to exchange letters stating their positions.

Moscow Gets Appeal On Ethiopian Youths

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP) — Amnesty International appealed yesterday to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev not to force dissident Ethiopian students to return home. It said they may face arrest, torture and death.

Amnesty International said two students, Samuel Abebe and Yeshanew Genete, were arrested in Moscow last week and probably will be repatriated this week. A spokesman said they had been members of a banned student organization that opposes the present government. The organization fears that any students forcibly returned to Ethiopia may be tortured or summarily executed because of their political activities.

Khaled, Hussein Reject Agreements

(Continued from Page 1)

lands. But it did not rule out joining the peace process later.

The United States has made intensive diplomatic efforts to secure Saudi and Jordanian support for the Israeli-Egyptian peace pledges. President Carter sent diplomatic notes through U.S. ambassadors to Arab oil-producing states, and he appealed to King Hussein in a telephone call and a congressional speech last night to follow Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin and join talks to turn the agreements into more than a separate accord between Israel and Egypt.

"What lies ahead for all of us," Mr. Carter said, "is to recognize the statehood... and invite others in the region to follow their example," Carter said.

He said that he was sending Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to Saudi Arabia and Jordan to explain the summit accords, and that King Khaled and King Hussein had agreed to receive Mr. Vance.

The Amman statement said Jordan's position remained that a comprehensive solution was required, covering all aspects of the Palestinian issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict. It criticized plans for

Egypt and Israel to sign a peace treaty within three months.

The Cabinet statement said: "Dissociation of any of the Arab parties from the responsibilities of collective action to reach a just and comprehensive solution providing for the recovery of legitimate Palestinian rights to Palestinian territory as well as Arab rights... constitutes a weakening of the Arab stand and the chances of reaching a just and comprehensive solution."

King Hussein had called an extraordinary Cabinet session after ending a European holiday and canceling, at the last minute, a post-summit meeting he was to have had with Mr. Sadat in Morocco. He returned here yesterday.

At the Lebanese port of Damour, PLO chief Arafat told graduating guerrilla trainees, "What Carter signed at Camp David he will pay for."

Mr. Arafat added: "I challenge Carter, Begin and Sadat in the name of the fighters here to try to impose their will on these Palestinians... Sadat cannot sign in the name of the Palestinian people... He bought a little bit of Sinai in exchange for Jerusalem."

He denounced the summit accord as a "dirty deal" by Mr. Sadat, and said that neither the Palestinians, "the Arab nation" nor even the Egyptian people would accept what he called a "dangerous" accord.

In Libya, demonstrators were reported to have chanted, "Sadat is a criminal! Kill him!"

Syria, Libya and the PLO have

Sardinia Bandits

Kidnap German

OLBIA, Sardinia, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A West German building contractor, Rainer Peter Besuch, was kidnapped yesterday at his villa at Porto Taverna, police said today.

They said that Mr. Besuch, 34, had just arrived from a visit to Germany when four bandits burst into his villa, bound his employee and took him away in his own car.

Tindemans in Tokyo

TOKYO, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans arrived here today for six days of talks with Japanese leaders.

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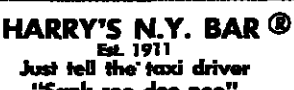
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## After Mideast Accord

## Carter's Political Image Transformed Overnight

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (WP) — The political world redrew its portrait of Jimmy Carter yesterday in bold and winning colors.

From the volunteered comment of 1980 Republican hopeful John Connally that the president "is entitled to very high marks" for a Middle East summit that "exceeded my fondest expectations," to the joking comment by an aide to Edward Kennedy that the Massachusetts senator may cancel his plans to address the New Hampshire Democratic convention next week, there was universal acknowledgment that the Camp David diplomatic achievement would be a tonic to Mr. Carter's sagging political standing.

By every politician's yardstick, the president was a larger, more commanding figure on the world stage, with Congress and with his domestic constituents yesterday than he had been 24 hours before.

The only question mark and it was a large one — was how big and how long-lasting the lift will prove to be.

Inside the White House, the Camp David summit was being described as vindication of the president's often-criticized penchant for seeking "comprehensive" solutions to long-festering problems.

## Turning Point Seen

"People suddenly see a turning point for the president," one of his aides commented, "because the Middle East negotiations, the natural gas bill and civil service reform are all coming his way at once. But this is really a period of fruition."

"It's just like the 1976 campaign," said one of his aides, "when he put in New Hampshire and Iowa. That same process of vindication is being seen now."

Along with such abstractions, there was hope in the Carter circle that Sunday night's dramatic announcement of Israeli-Egyptian agreement of a framework for peace might signal a return of the "Carter luck" that characterized his 1976 campaign — and almost nothing he has tried as president.

The timing of the East Room ceremony at which Mr. Carter, Egyptian President Anwar Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin signed the twin agreements could not have been better if it had been designed long in advance by Mr. Carter's media adviser, Jerry Rafshoon — which Mr. Rafshoon said it was not.

The White House drama interrupted "specials" on the three television networks on the heaviest viewing night of the week. Industry sources said it may have drawn the largest audience of any event of the Carter presidency.

Among the members of Congress invited to the White House, there was little doubt that the diplomatic breakthrough would increase Mr. Carter's leverage in a Congress which has tended to disregard his views with impunity.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a frequent critic of the White House handling of legislation, said the Camp David success will have a "real, favorable impact on his ability to do business with Congress."

Rep. John Brademas, D-Ind., the House majority whip, said: "You could feel the difference on the floor. The president was stronger today than 24 hours ago."

Others, however, cautioned that serious problems remain for Mr. Carter on the legislative front. Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., said that "despite all the hallelujahs and psalms of praise being sung, I don't think the public works veto is going to be affected."

There seemed more likelihood to politicians that Mr. Carter's 1980 fortunes would be boosted. Sen. Kennedy, who has been leading Mr. Carter in the polls as the preferred 1980 Democratic presidential candidate, quickly issued a statement praising the president for bringing "renewed hope for a lasting peace."

An associate commented that the Camp David development might make people realize the realistic quality of Mr. Kennedy's repeated comments that it was far too early for him — or anyone — to plan on challenging Mr. Carter's re-election.

"Today," Sen. Kennedy's associate said, "it looks like Jimmy Carter has won himself the Nobel Peace Prize. Do you think the Democrats are going to deny their

## Air Controllers End Walkout in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 19 (AP) — Mexican air traffic controllers ended a two-day walkout early today after reaching a temporary settlement with the government, and the Mexican pilots association said that it would halt a boycott that stranded thousands of tourists.

The pilots union contended that the substitutes which the government put in the control towers were not experienced enough to guarantee safe flying conditions.

nomination to a president who has done that?"

There was considerable doubt expressed by Republicans that the turnaround in Mr. Carter's fortunes will have a major bearing on the midterm elections seven weeks from today. Republican National Chairman Bill Brock, who said Mr. Carter "deserves credit for a job well done," also noted that "the president really wasn't cutting too much against congressional Democrats and we don't think his success on a foreign policy issue will cut much for them."

Rep. Guy Vander Jagt, R-Mich., chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, said: "Every Democrat around was trying to put distance between himself and Carter, and most of them were doing it successfully." Republican pollster Robert Teeter said flatly: "At this point, Carter is almost irrelevant to this year's election, and I doubt Camp David will change that."

There was a promise of some long-term benefits for both Mr. Carter and his party, if the Camp David agreement does not prove to be a mirage.

Mr. Carter has been in serious trouble with the American Jewish community because of persistent reports that his administration was "pressuring" Israel for concessions. His strong backing for the sale of jet planes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia further damaged relations with that normally Democratic constituency.

Yesterday, however, major American Jewish organizations followed Mr. Begin's lead in praising Mr. Carter's Camp David role. Evan Doherty, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, said he had received calls from at least half-a-dozen "large, traditional Jewish givers" who said the agreement "is the opportunity they have been looking for" to renew their financial support of the party.

Richard Wirtz, a California-based conservative pollster, who numbers Ronald Reagan among his clients, said: "In the short run, it has to be a strong positive for him [Carter]... but I don't see any massive recovery of confidence."

Peter Hart, a Democratic pollster in Washington, called it "a major plus" and said it could have long-lasting effects if expected legislative victories in Congress in coming days reinforce an impression that Mr. Carter is finally "a man in control of things."

Lowest Polls

The Middle East breakthrough was at a time when Mr. Carter's polls, which have been as low as any recorded for a president at this stage of his tenure, were beginning to show signs of bottoming out and slowly recovering.

An August Gallup Poll showed 39 percent approval for the president, the lowest point of his presidency, with only a slight plurality 39 to 36 percent — approving his handling of the Middle East situation.

A Louis Harris poll for ABC television, taken during the early days of the Camp David meeting, showed an overall negative rating of Mr. Carter's performance, but 12 points higher than his August floor had been.

Every pollster interviewed yesterday expressed certainty that the successful conclusion of the summit would bring a significant jump in Mr. Carter's polls.

EEC Praises Carter

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The nine European Common Market nations today praised President Carter for his efforts to bring about lasting peace in the Middle East and pledged him their full support.

The nine European Economic Community partners hailed the outcome of the Camp David conference as a major step toward peace and paid tribute to the sponsor, President Carter.

"The nine countries of the European Community congratulate President Carter on the great courage with which he initiated the Camp David meeting and brought it to a successful conclusion," a special statement of the community's foreign ministers conference said.

The statement also expressed appreciation "for the great efforts" made by Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin.

It noted that the European Community has always backed peace initiatives chiefly those based on Middle East Resolutions 242 and 338 of the UN recalled the community's support for the dramatic trip for peace Mr. Sadat made to Jerusalem in November.

"The nine governments hope that the outcome of the Camp David conference will be a further major step on the path to a just, comprehensive and lasting peace," the statement said, "and that all parties concerned will find it possible to join in the process to contribute to that end."



President Carter is applauded and greeted with handshakes as he leaves the House of Representatives after his speech Monday to a joint session of Congress. Following him are Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker, Sen. Alan Cranston and Sen. Carl Curtis.

## Russians Irrate Over Pollution Of Pool in N.Y.

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 19 (UPI) — Someone, it seems, has been polluting the swimming pool at the Soviet mission to the United Nations and the Russians have submitted a formal protest to the United States and a bill for \$5,017.

The Russians say that on Aug. 2 someone lobbed three containers of an "easily soluble white liquid" from into the pool.

The bill was for "mechanical and chemical treatment of the pool and its machinery and equipment, on a two-fold water analysis and on the purchase of chemicals and so forth."

The United States, they said, had yet to reply.

## Fire, Policemen Hold Walkouts In Three States

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — Striking firemen in Wichita, Kan., and Butte, Mont., face possible court confrontations, while firemen and policemen in Biloxi, Miss., have been threatened with dismissal unless they return to work.

In Wichita, where 260 firemen struck Sept. 11, two firemen's union officials were ordered to appear in court today to face possible contempt-of-court charges for violating a back-work order.

Thirty-six striking firemen in Butte voted last night to risk contempt citations by refusing to comply with a court order that they stop picketing at most municipal buildings. Their strike has drawn support from about 60 sheriff's deputies, who have refused to cross the picket lines.

In Biloxi, Miss., the mayor has threatened to fire dozens of police and firemen unless they report to work later today. The strikers have rejected a \$100 monthly pay rise. They have asked for \$150.

## House Approves \$229 Million for Drug Programs

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The House passed a bill yesterday to authorize \$229 million for drug-abuse programs in the coming fiscal year. It compares with an authorization of \$212 million for the current fiscal year.

The bill would allow \$177 million for treatment and prevention programs, \$45 million for state drug-abuse formula grants, and \$7 million for special research on addictive and therapeutic substances.

A second bill also passed by voice vote yesterday, is designed to bring U.S. regulations on psychotropic (mind-affecting) substances into line with a 1971 international agreement — the Convention on Psychotropic Substances — that aims to control the distribution of hallucinogens, amphetamines, barbiturates and tranquilizers.

The United States took part in conferences leading to the formation of the international group but is not yet a party to the convention. Yesterday's bill removes an impediment to ratification of the convention by the Senate.

## In Refusal To Give Notes

## N.Y. Timesman Is Cited On 3d Contempt Charge

HACKENSACK, N.J., Sept. 19 (UPI) — New York Times reporter Myron Farber was cited today for contempt of court for the third time for refusing yesterday to turn over his notes on Dr. Mario J. Jasclevich, accused of murdering patients with curare.

Acting Superior Court Judge William Arnold issued the contempt citation after the reporter invoked his privileges to keep his notes confidential under the New Jersey reporters' shield law. "When it comes to documents such as this, I must have them for my inspection before I can make an intelligent decision on the shield law," the judge said.

He ordered a hearing before another judge for Farber to respond to the contempt citation. The judge and the date were not selected.

## Farber Testifies

HACKENSACK, N.J., Sept. 19 (NYT) — Farber testified yesterday in the murder trial of Dr. Jasclevich, but he refused new defense demands that he turn over his notes on the case, citing again the newspaper's right to protect confidential news sources.

Judge Arnold, who is presiding over the trial, suspended the proceedings to consider whether he still has jurisdiction over the notes issue, which now is before the New Jersey Supreme Court, the state's highest tribunal.

The high court two weeks ago released Farber from jail and stayed \$5,000-a-day fines against The Times while it weighed the validity of contempt convictions growing out of their earlier refusal to submit their notes to Judge Arnold for a private examination.

Earlier in the trial session, Farber testified that Dr. Robert Baha, a deceased anesthesiologist who had worked at Riverdel Hospital in Oradell with Dr. Jasclevich, had told him that he thought Dr. Jasclevich had used curare to murder patients.

## Apparent Surprise

Farber's statement, which was made in response to questions from Dr. Jasclevich's lawyer, Raymond Brown, apparently surprised Mr. Brown. There were gasps from the spectators in the courtroom, and Mr. Brown quickly switched his questioning to other topics.

Mr. Brown had begun by asking Farber to identify his signature in the visitor's book of the Bergen County prosecutor's office and then drew from him the admission

that he had falsely identified himself as an "official" when he called at the office in 1975 to examine 10-year-old files on a series of mysterious deaths at Riverdel Hospital.

Farber said that no fraud was intended, and that John Woodcock Jr., then the Bergen County prosecutor, had given him permission to examine the files and knew he was going to adopt that ruse so other reporters would not learn of his interest in the case.

The defense lawyer contends that Farber, by cooperating with Mr. Woodcock, acted more like a prosecutor than a reporter in the case and therefore has waived his reporter's right to protect notes and news sources under the Constitution and New Jersey's shield law.

## 3 States Hold Primaries; Sen. Brooke Faces Fight

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — Three states held primary elections today, with the most significant battle taking place in Massachusetts, where Republican Sen. Edward Brooke is fighting a well-financed conservative challenger.

Other states holding primaries were Oklahoma, where Democrats choose candidates for governor and the U.S. Senate in a runoff election, and in Washington, where Republicans and Democrats select nominees in seven congressional districts.

Sen. Brooke, a two-term incumbent who earlier this summer admitted making false statements about his personal finances in connection with divorce proceedings, was opposed by Avi Nelson, a former talk-show host who has received the backing of national conservative organizations. Sen. Brooke is considered a liberal and is the nation's only black senator.

The candidates in the race for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate seat were Massachusetts Secretary of State Paul Guzzi; U.S. Rep. Paul Tsongas; Howard Phillips, director of the Washington-based Conservative Caucus; Kathleen Sullivan Albino, a member of the Boston School Committee and wife of former San Francisco Mayor Joseph Albino, and State Rep. Elaine Noble, an avowed lesbian.

In the state's gubernatorial primaries, Democratic Gov. Michael Dukakis was opposed by Edward J. King, former director of the Massachusetts Port Authority who is considered a conservative. The Republican candidates are Edward F. King (no relation to the Democratic candidate), a proponent of a tax-cutting initiative, and Francis Hatch Jr., minority leader of the Massachusetts House.

In Oklahoma, Gov. David Boren is opposed by former U.S. Rep. Ed Edmondson in the Democratic runoff for the seat held by Sen. Dewey Bartlett, a Republican who is retiring. The winner will oppose Republican Robert Kamm, former president of Oklahoma State University, in the general election.

Seeking the Democratic gubernatorial nomination were Lt. Gov. George Nigh and Attorney General

Larry Derryberry, with the winner to face Republican nominee Ron Shotts, a businessman and former legislator.

Incumbents were favored in six of Washington's congressional districts. In the 2nd District, five Republicans and five Democrats seek the seat held by Democratic Rep. Lloyd Meeds, who is retiring.

## Italian Liner Ends Service

GENOA, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Italy's 33,500-ton luxury passenger liner, Leonardo Da Vinci, completed its last voyage yesterday, a 13-day crossing without passengers from Port Everglades, Fla. to its home port.

The Leonardo Da Vinci, which entered service in 1960, was taken out of transatlantic service by its owners, the state-owned Italia navigation company, because of falling revenues.



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## Might Have Substance, House Panel Told

## Castro Tie With Kennedy Death Probed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The House Select Committee on Assassinations, in a cautiously worded statement, said yesterday that it has been told of some possible support for a report that President Fidel Castro of Cuba knew in advance of an assassination threat against former President John F. Kennedy.

Mr. Castro has called the report "absurd."

Chairman Louis Stokes, D-Ohio, refused to elaborate on an ambiguous statement that an unspecified source had informed the panel that the story might have substance.

Rep. Stokes and Robert Blakey, the chief counsel for the committee, emphasized that the committee was not vouching for the truthfulness of the report, but only passing on the opinion of the unnamed source.

Mr. Blakey's statement said that the story was written by Comer Clark in the National Enquirer. The story said that the Cuban consulate in Mexico City told Mr. Castro that Lee Harvey Oswald had threatened Mr. Kennedy's life.

Mr. Blakey said that the committee investigated the writer's reputation for truthfulness and that "frankly, it was not good."

But he said that the committee did not ignore the story because of the information that it was supported by reliable government sources.

The committee's prepared statement said that it "has been informed that the substance of the (story) is supported by highly confidential, but reliable, sources available to the U.S. government."

The committee issued the statement as it released an interview with Mr. Castro in which the Cuban leader vehemently denied the report.

"This is absurd," the committee quoted Mr. Castro as saying. "It has been invented from beginning to end. It would have been our moral duty to inform the United States."

Mr. Castro, two former Cuban consuls in Mexico City and a consulate secretary all denied in statements or testimony to the committee that Oswald made the threat when he tried to get a visa for entry into Cuba.

Former Consul Alfredo Mirabal

said that the story was "completely absurd."

And former Consul Eusebio Azcue said that Oswald was angry and discourteous but that he made no assassination threat.

"Different Man"

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Azcue said he believed that a man who identified himself as Lee Harvey Oswald and angrily demanded a visa for Cuba in 1963 was not the same man named later as John F. Kennedy's assassin.

But Mr. Azcue, now retired, told the committee that he could be convinced that he was wrong by scientific evidence. Committee sources said that such evidence was forthcoming.

Mr. Azcue, testifying through a translator, told the committee that the Oswald who came to the consulate in Mexico City was a "cold, hard" man, thinner than Mr. Kennedy's alleged assassin.

He said that the man demanded an immediate visa for entry to Cuba and that he became unpleasant when told it would require prior approval from Havana.

Mr. Azcue's recollections have caused speculation that a second man might have posed as Oswald in an elaborate conspiracy scheme.

"Fifteen years have gone by, so it is very difficult for me to guarantee it in a categorical sense," Mr. Azcue said, "but my belief is that this gentleman was not, is not, the person who went to the consulate."

"I had a clear picture because we had had an unpleasant discussion," he said. "He had not been pleasant to me."

## Handwriting Proof

But sources said that a handwriting expert will testify that the signature on the visa application was written by the same Oswald named by the Warren Commission as the lone assassin of Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Azcue was asked if such testimony would change his mind.

"Under such circumstances I would have to accept that I was seeing visions," he replied.

Mrs. Sylvia Tinto Bazan, the Cuban secretary who dealt with Oswald at the consulate, insisted that he is the same man named by the Warren Commission, according to a transcript of testimony released by the committee.

She said that she recognized Oswald's picture in newspapers after Mr. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas on Nov. 22, 1963.

She said that she then looked at the picture on Oswald's visa application — dated Sept. 27, 1963 — and saw that it was the same man.

In hearing the Cuban witnesses, the committee also was told that Mr. Castro hopes that the House investigation will answer questions still surrounding the assassination.

"We are very much interested in having the assassination of President John F. Kennedy clarified," Mr. Azcue's lawyer, Michael Standard, quoted Mr. Castro as saying. "We have our conscience clear. It is not merely a matter of conscience, however."

## Myrtle Damerel, U.S. Radio Star Of 30s Is Dead

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 19 (AP) — Myrtle Vail Damerel, 90, who played Myrtle of the "Myrtle and Marge" radio show of the 1930s, died yesterday at a Kansas City hospital.

It was the demise of vaudeville, where she had worked for 30 years, which prompted Mrs. Damerel to dream up the program that took her and her daughter, Donna, into radio. She came up with an idea for a program about two sisters in the theater world and the first show was aired Nov. 2, 1931.

Mrs. Damerel played Myrtle, a good-natured woman looking out for her younger sister, Marge. By 1932, the show won the New York Mirror award for the most popular dramatic program on radio.

The CBS show ran opposite NBC's "Amos and Andy" until 1936 when it moved to daytime. It ended its run in 1942, shortly after Donna Damerel's death.

Walton B. McDaniel

CLARKSBORO, N.J., Sept. 19 (UPI) — Walton B. McDaniel, 107, Harvard University's oldest alumnus and the Latin teacher of President Franklin Roosevelt died Saturday. Prof. McDaniel also counted among his students Ezra Pound and Thornton Wilder.

## Kheel Regrets N.Y. Publishers Turn Him Down

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Labor mediator Theodore Kheel says that he is "very sorry" that the publishers of the city's three major daily newspapers, "misconstrued" his proposed role in talks aimed at ending the 41-day-old newspaper strike.

The publishers yesterday rejected Mr. Kheel's request that he be allowed to sit in on negotiations for a 10-day period to help with suggestions for a settlement.

Mr. Kheel has been advising the unions, which accepted the proposal.

The labor mediator said that he regretted the publishers' attitude because, "My aim was and is to be helpful, and my recommendations specifically called for the endorsement of the publishers, the pressmen and the mediator. I am too old and too experienced in collective bargaining to take sides and the publishers should know that."

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP) — The Times and Sunday Times newspapers will cease publication Nov. 30 unless there is agreement with unions on a number of issues, management officials said yesterday.

Months of unofficial strikes have disrupted production and resulted in the loss of 9.6 million copies of Times publications this year.

Thomson Newspapers, owners of the Times, Sunday Times, and the Times Literary, Educational and Higher Education Supplements, said the disputes have cost about \$4 million since Jan. 1.

## Striking Teachers Being Jailed in U.S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP) — Negotiators for Cleveland's school system and its striking employees yesterday resumed talks under a court order as teacher strikes in nine states continued to disrupt the opening of school for more than 425,000 students.

In Bridgeport, Conn., where 135 striking teachers have been jailed, some progress was reported after an overnight bargaining session, but classes for the city's 22,500 public school students were canceled for a fourth straight school day. And in Dayton, Ohio, about half of the district's school bus drivers honored picket lines set up by striking teachers.

Last week, Judge Carl Kessler of Montgomery County Common Pleas Court barred striking teachers, custodians, cafeteria workers

and truck drivers from picketing during school hours at school buildings in Dayton. He said last night that there had been "widespread, direct disobedience" of his order and authorized sheriff's deputies to arrest violators.

Judge Harry Hanna of Cuyahoga County Court in Cleveland had ordered resumption of talks in the Cleveland strike on Saturday. He said that he may reconsider his earlier denial of a back-to-work order if the negotiations are unsuccessful.

But the talks broke off last night without resolving the strike affecting the 100,000 pupils in the system. Judge Hanna also scheduled a hearing for today on the school board's request for a temporary injunction against the strike.

Members of the six unions representing Cleveland's 10,000 teachers and nonacademic employees struck Sept. 7, demanding a 20-percent pay increase from a school system that received an emergency \$20.7 million state loan to open schools for the fall term. Teachers, whose salaries range from \$9,100 to \$18,650, last received a negotiated pay increase two years ago.

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An Iranian woman walks with her baby through Tabas, inspecting the damage from Saturday's earthquake.

## Death Toll Put at 16,000

## Planes Spray Earthquake Areas in Iran

TABAS, Iran, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Light planes sprayed disinfectants today to ward off epidemics caused by Iran's worst earthquake in a decade, already responsible for at least 16,000 deaths in Tabas and 100 surrounding villages.

An Iranian Air Force C-130 transport plane carrying relief goods for Tabas crashed while landing in Tehran today, killing

nine persons on board, Radio Iran reported.

The plane's pilot, five officers and two women passengers were killed. The identity of the ninth victim was not known. The government news agency Pars said 40 villages around Tabas were destroyed and another 60 hit in the quake.

The tremor devastated an archaeological site preserved through

nine centuries as a monument to the ancient silk road from China to Syria.

## Revised Figures

The total number killed by the earthquake was revised upward to 16,000, Pars said today.

The strong aroma of the disinfectants was tainted by the noticeable evidence of death while diggers

wearing white masks shoveled through tons of rubble three days after the tremor flattened the garden city of date groves, melons, orchards and cotton fields.

Progress was slow as soldiers struggled with slabs of concrete — once the walls that enclosed living rooms, kitchens and stores — that comprise the ruins of Tabas, a crossroads for caravans traveling between China and Syria.

The Iranian Air Force flew dozens of flights yesterday to take the injured to Tehran, where the commander, Lt. Gen. Amir Hossein Rabbani, supervised the transfer to military hospitals equipped to cope with complicated treatment.

But hundreds of maimed men, women and children still lay in field hospitals in Tabas and the nearby towns of Ferdows, Gonabad, Torbat-e Heiderieh and Kashmar. An air force source said it was planned to take all the seriously wounded to Tehran eventually because of the lack of medical facilities in Tabas.

The field hospitals presented chaotic scenes, as overworked doctors and nurses tried to cope with a dozen different cases at a time.

Plasma bottles dangled from trees above the makeshift beds of the injured. Bandaging of cuts and broken limbs was conducted under the bright sun. Many people were reported in critical condition.

Empress Farah Pahlavi, who flew to Tabas yesterday, was mobbed by survivors who demanded more relief aid and sought her assistance in the recovery of bodies.

Toys and dresses and sparkling pieces of blue tile or broken window glass gleamed amid the black and gray mass of bricks, broken arches and caved-in earthen huts.

Cinemas, sports stadiums, grocery and medical stores, photo studios, mosques, schools, restaurants and banks lay in heaps of rubble. A local branch of the Bank Farhangian, a private bank, was among the very few buildings that stood.

Residents said the disaster was worse than a 1963 earthquake in Gonabad and Kakhk, 150 miles north of Tabas, that killed 20,000.

The government has ordered three days of mourning for the quake victims.

## Natural-Gas Bill Survives a Test In the Senate

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The Senate today rejected a move to send compromise legislation on the price of natural gas back to committee, where it would likely die.

The vote kept the bill alive for a Sept. 27 decision and was an important victory for President Carter in fashioning his energy policy. Backers of the bill claimed that they had 55 to 65 votes to block the recommissioned move and enough strength for final passage of the bill.

Rep. Howard Metzenbaum, D-Ohio, said that he wanted the bill recommitted to cut out all the pricing provisions and leave it as an emergency bill that would give the president the authority to shift supplies of gas around the country during shortages.

Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia said that recommissioning would kill the bill because the Congress intends to adjourn on Oct. 14.

The bill would phase out U.S. controls on newly produced gas by 1985.

## German Pastor Immolates Self

BERLIN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — East German pastor Rolf Guenther, 41, burned himself to death while conducting a service in the Holy Cross Church in Falkenstein, East Germany, Sunday, the East German Union of Evangelical Churches announced today.

According to the union, Mr. Guenther poured inflammable liquid over his body, then picked up an altar candle and set himself alight. As pastor of the church in a small textile town about 100 kilometers south of Leipzig, he was said to have been tortured by "personal worries and purely religious tensions about points of Christian belief."

The announcement said there were "absolutely no indications" that his suicide had a political motive.

## China-Australia Accord

CANBERRA, Australia, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Australia and China have agreed on an exchange of consular representatives, Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock announced yesterday. Peking is understood to plan to open a consulate general in Sydney soon.

## New Financial Paper

LONDON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Fleet Publishing International, of which Victor Matthews is chairman, announced today the launching of a new financial paper, to be called the Financial Weekly. The first issue will appear early in 1979.

Matthews is already chairman and chief executive of Beaverbrook Newspapers, which publishes the Daily and Sunday Expresses and Evening Standard, along with some other Scottish newspapers.

## On Disruption of Publications

from fear that new technology will displace scores of workers.

The Times of London did not miss an issue from 1975 until 1976, the year of the first strike, editor William Rees-Mogg said in May. He said labor relations in Fleet Street, London's newspaper quarter, have become nearly impossible since for some newspapers.

The Times sells around 300,000 copies a day. The Sunday Times has a weekly circulation of 1.4 million copies.

Mr. Hussey said that management officials "fervently hope" cessation of publication can be avoided.

"Even if we do stop publishing, we will not cease our efforts to resolve the problems," Mr. Hussey said. "But it has to be said that if the stoppage were to last any length of time, it could be very difficult to restart the papers."

## U.K. Times Newspapers Warn Unions

## On Disruption of Publications

M. J. Hussey, managing director and chief executive of Times Newspapers, said he and his colleagues would continue to try for agreement with the newspaper unions, which include about 10 different labor groups.

Management wants new agreements covering disputes procedure, wages, technology and staffing. It also wants a guarantee of continuous production. Some factors in past disputes have been staffing levels, wage differentials and demarcation fights between unions.

Union restiveness springs largely

from fear that new technology will displace scores of workers.

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## Little Leadership

## U.S. Files Indicate Pope Had No WWII Peace Role

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (UPI) — The Vatican played such a small role as peacemaker during World War II that the belligerents stopped passing peace feelers through the Holy See.

As the war moved into its fifth year, the Japanese apparently gave up hope of using Pope Pius XII as a mediator of the separate peace Tokyo desperately wanted between Germany and the Soviet Union. Japan wanted Germany to concentrate its might against the United States and Britain, Tokyo's foes in the Pacific.

"A great many people think the pope might do a lot to bring about peace but he will not broach the subject," Hiroshi Oshima, Japan's ambassador to Germany, radioed Tokyo in September, 1943. "The Holy See does not have as much influence in making peace as is generally thought."

Documents detailing what diplomats on both sides of the war thought about the Vatican's role have just been turned over to the National Archives. The documents are mostly radio messages from Japan's diplomats in Europe whose codes were broken by the United States before it entered the war.

The documents make clear that the Vatican exercised little moral leadership during the war. It appears that Pope Pius XII was more concerned with the bombing of Italy and the collapse of the Germans on the Russian front than with bringing about peace.

When a U.S. bombing raid killed Archbishop Monteleone of Calabria, the Vatican demanded that the United States cease its bombing attacks. The villa where he was killed was draped with Italian and German flags, a clear sign that the Vatican was not as neutral as it said it was.

"The killing of the archbishop has infuriated the pope," Ken Harada, Japan's envoy to the Vatican, radioed Tokyo in March, 1943. "The pope has once again told the Americans to stop bombing Italy."

Frequently, Cardinal Magliione, the papal secretary of state, called in U.S. Ambassador Myron Taylor and demanded an end to what he

called the "inhuman" bombing of Italian cities. Once, he asked Mr. Taylor if it were true that U.S. planes were dropping explosive fountain pens that would go off when children picked them up. Mr. Taylor said that it was not true.

The mystique of the papacy even made the Germans wonder if the pope had something to do with Italy's surrender to the Allies in 1943. But apparently the Vatican had nothing to do with it.

Cardinal Magliione expressly denied that the Vatican had participated in the Italian armistice negotiations. Mr. Harada reported to Tokyo in September, 1943, "and the Germans and ourselves are inclined to accept his statement."

Archbishop Francis Spellman of New York made a visit to the Vatican early in 1943 that fueled rumors of a peace mission. But after interviewing Archbishop Spellman, several diplomats told the Japanese that peace was not on his mind or the pope's. Archbishop Spellman ended up denying rumors that the pope planned to move the Vatican to Rio de Janeiro because of the bombing.

## Fear of Communism

One reason for Archbishop Spellman's visit was to make the pope feel more kindly toward the Russians, but the archbishop apparently failed to sway him.

"I have heard that Spellman did his best to convince the pope that there wasn't any danger that Communism would become a problem after the war," Mr. Harada told Tokyo, "but that a high Vatican spokesman told him, 'You Americans are certainly naive about Communism.'"

Later, Mr. Harada said that the pope told Archbishop Spellman that he was upset at the way the United States and Britain seemed to be strengthening their ties to the Soviet Union.

Another time, the pope told Mr. Harada personally of his fear of Soviet Communism taking over Europe if Germany collapsed.

## Softer on Germany

"The Papal State would dread seeing Communism spread like wildfire over Europe after the war," Mr. Harada said after a February, 1943, audience with the pope. "I can perceive indications that they have begun to entertain less antagonism toward Germany than before."

One thing that disturbed the pope was Japan's execution of U.S. airmen shot down after bombing Tokyo.

Mr. Harada told Tokyo that he convinced the pope that the executions were just, in view of the "indiscriminate" way the U.S. planes dropped their bombs on "schools and hospitals."



Corrado Alunni, a suspected Red Brigades leader, stands in the defendants' dock as members of the Carabinieri guard him yesterday in Milan during first day of his trial in the Moro slaying.

## Charges 'Fabrications' as Trial Opens

## Moro Suspect Is Defiant in Milan Court

MILAN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Corrado Alunni, a suspected Red Brigades leader, today defiantly told the court trying him, "You cannot put revolution on trial in a country where there is so much unemployment."

Smiling, the 30-year-old alleged urban guerrilla, chained at the wrists and guarded by a dozen policemen, accused the news media of misrepresenting him and warned lawyers against accepting the court's order for his defense.

The first hearing of the trial against Mr. Alunni, who police believe masterminded the March 16 kidnapping and subsequent slaying of former Premier Aldo Moro, lasted about 15 minutes. The court adjourned until tomorrow to give a court-appointed lawyer time to study the charges of weapons possession and subversive activity.

## 'Circus Character'

"I must stress the amount of fabrications the press has published in recent days," Mr. Alunni said in court. "It is understandable that these hired writers tried to turn me into a totally invented circus character."

Before the court president inter-

rupted, Mr. Alunni called his trial "a symbol, an execution, a beheading." "We are confronted with a mystification," Mr. Alunni said. "You cannot put revolution on trial in a country where there is so much unemployment, destruction of resources and shutdowns of factories."

## Sakharov Cites Attack Threats By Terrorists

MOSCOW, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Soviet dissident leader Andrei Sakharov said today that he is worried about threats of terrorist attack on his family and dissident friends by a mysterious organization.

The Nobel Peace Prize-winning nuclear physicist told Western correspondents that the anonymous threats, mailed and telephoned, have come from a group calling itself the All-Union Inter-Ideological Union.

Mr. Sakharov said that his wife received a threatening telephone call Sunday from a man who would identify himself only as the group's chairman.

"He said, 'We are warning you and the so-called Russian Social Fund to stop your activities,'" Mr. Sakharov recounted. "If you don't stop, then we will take measures including terrorist acts."

Mr. Sakharov said that the telephone call followed a document from the same organization mailed to him and other leading dissidents a month and a half ago.

"We are not convinced that the KGB [the security police] is behind this," he said. "We think that it could be individual elements who think themselves above the law and political considerations."

## Vietnam Rejects China Proposal

BANGKOK, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Vietnam rejected China's latest proposals today in negotiations aimed at solving disputes over the fate of 1.3 million ethnic Chinese in Vietnam, the Hanoi radio reported.

The official broadcast, monitored in Bangkok, said Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Bich Son "flatly rejected the four-point proposal put forward by the Chinese side at the last session which it claimed would solve the question of Hoa [ethnic Chinese] people residing in Vietnam."

The plan proposed by China last week included a provision for Vietnam to accept the return of most of the nearly 180,000 Chinese refugees who fled from Vietnam to China earlier this year. Vietnam has objected to this and to China's continued references in their proposals to the "victimized Chinese residents in Vietnam."



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## Phoney Data on Cars

## German Auto Snobbism Aided Terrorists' Escape

BONN, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Although the nobility that made old Prussia great lived according to the motto, "Be more than you seem," their descendants have turned the phrase around, decorating their cars with devices designed to make them appear more powerful than they are.

This widespread custom permitted three Rader-Meinhof terrorists to escape from the police who were following them last month. The police had cut the trail of the trio, who were traveling in what was identified as a gasoline-powered Mercedes 230. Suspecting it might be a stolen car bearing a "doublet" — a copy of the license plate of another car — the police checked central files.

This showed that the license had been issued to a man owning a diesel-powered Mercedes 220.

## Professional Opinion

A layman probably would have considered this inconsistency meant the car used by the suspected terrorists bore counterfeit plates. The professionals of the anti-terrorist squad thought otherwise.

As Horst Herold, director of the Federal Criminal Police, told parliament in explaining why police did not then arrest the suspects: "It often is the case that drivers of diesel-powered passenger cars, for reasons of prestige, affix stickers to them indicating a gasoline-powered vehicle in order to pretend to be driving a car of higher quality."

German and indeed many other Continental cars usually bear a row of shiny silver numbers and letters on the rear indicating engine displacement and type. But most car salesmen know that many buyers ask that the numbers and letters be upgraded before they leave the showroom, to fool neighbors, co-workers and fellow commuters into believing they own a larger, faster, more expensive car than they do.

## Alphabet Game

Thus, a simple L becomes LS or GLS, an S is transformed into SE, SL, SEL or SLC. Other possibilities include such exotics as CX, XJS, GTS, GSX, CS, SC and GTI and, of course, the word "Super" can be added to any of these combinations.

The effect, unfortunately, can be lost if the owner of such an upgraded car accepts a challenge to race with a car powered by an engine truly as large as claimed on the trunk.

The only sensible reaction in such an event is the pretense to be so certain of the car's power that one does not need to race to prove it. However, this rarely has the desired, putting-down effect on the challenger.

Since terrorists began kidnap-

ping Very Important People in Germany, many of them have removed all stickers from their cars as a form of protective camouflage.

## Not So VIP

In turn, some not so very important people also have removed all stickers from their cars so that neighbors, co-workers and fellow commuters will think they are so influential that they are on a terrorist list.

But here and there, one can meet a rare car owner still practicing the old creed of "Be more than you seem."

The owner of a prospering tax consultancy and accountancy firm recently skinned off some of his profit to buy one of the most powerful Mercedes models, but had the numbers and letters of a slightly less expensive model pasted on the rear.

"I want my customers to know that their faith in me is justified because I am a success," he explained. "But they don't need to know just how successful."

## Armed Rightists Free 7 Hostages In Nicosia Jail

NICOSIA, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A group of armed Eoka-B inmates holding seven hostages in Nicosia central prison today surrendered unconditionally, the government said. The three police officers and four prison guards held hostage without food for 71 hours, officials said, were released unharmed.

The government said that the gunmen surrendered their weapons after two lawyers went into the jail and pleaded with them for four hours.

The siege began Saturday when members of the rightist Eoka-B group headed by Dr. Vassos Pavlides tried to break out. Officials said that Dr. Pavlides' fiancée, Androula Neocleous, had smuggled a pistol to him during a visit.

Officials said that eight Eoka-B men joined Dr. Pavlides and his fiancée in the escape attempt, during which a police officer was wounded in a brief shootout. They threatened to kill the hostages but the government rejected their demands for passports and passage out of Cyprus.

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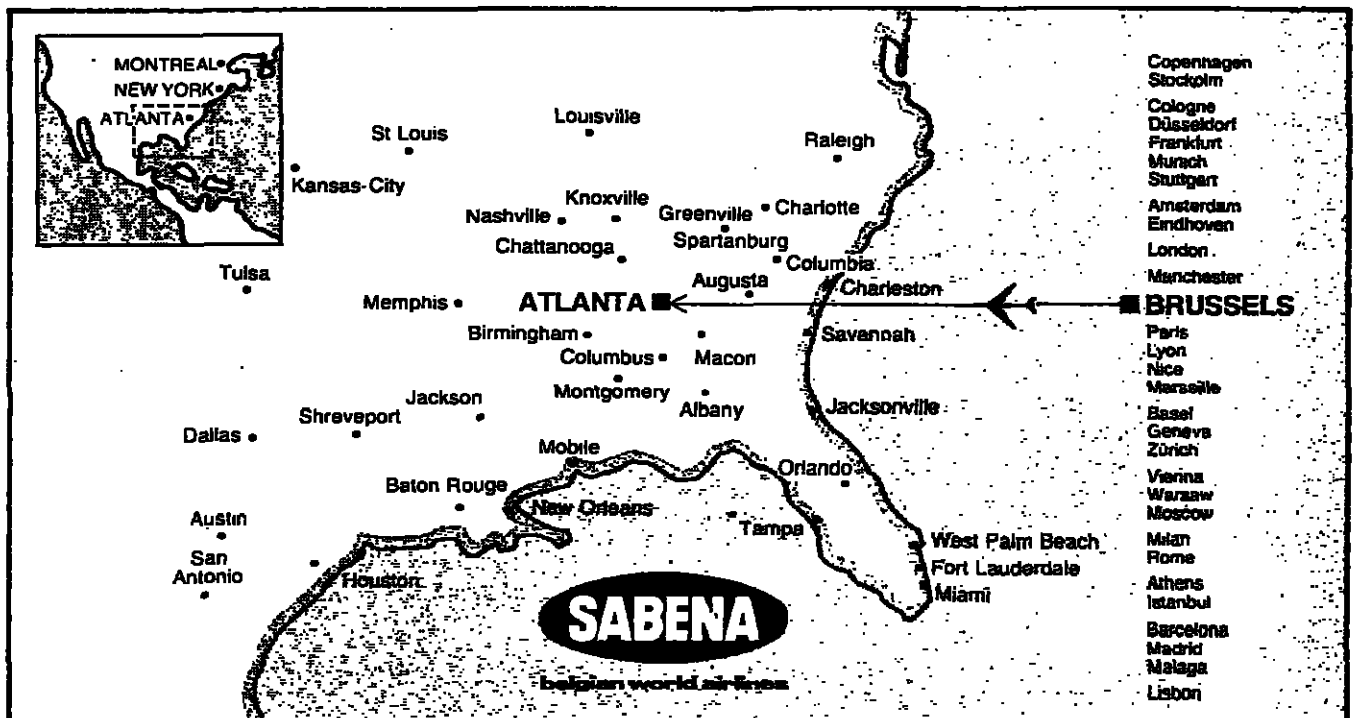
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## The Conference and Carter

Camp David has such implications for the Middle East and for the world that it is almost denigrating to consider its implications for President Carter. Yet Jimmy Carter, as a person, as a president, as a party leader has his own significance for his times — and the Begin-Sadat meeting has importance for him.

To be sure, the results of the Camp David sessions, on any permanent basis, are not yet known. Whether the frameworks for peace created there will serve their purposes or even survive is by no means certain now. But to have negotiated with the president of Egypt and the prime minister of Israel, after they had apparently dug themselves into a stalemated position and to have emerged with the documents, and the atmosphere of good will, that topped off the Camp David fortnight was in itself a triumph for Mr. Carter, and one that was reflected in the words and applause of the members of Congress in the wake of the announcements from the White House, and the address to the joint congressional session.

Mr. Carter seemed to have reached his own stalemate when he invited the leaders of Israel and Egypt to the Maryland retreat. His popularity with the people at large was low; his ability to get his program through Congress was doubted. And this in spite of the fact that he had succeeded in getting senatorial approval for the controversial Panama Canal Treaty. With all the Western world clamoring for the United States to adopt an energy policy that would shore up the dollar and with such complex matters as taxes and civil service reform up for debate, the apparent inability of Mr. Carter to dent his opposition, whether Democratic or Republican, raised much speculation as to his political future and the economic prospects for his country.

It cannot be taken for granted that the success at Camp David, even if it carries on to 'major solutions in the Middle East, will affect Congress or the U.S. voter too profoundly. Republicans have pointed out, with a good deal of truth, that most Americans are more concerned over inflating costs at home than deflating perils in the Middle East. Events there are certain to affect energy policies (although just how remains to be seen) but states that produce natural gas want higher pay for it, while the consuming states want to pay less. The United States is at present in a mood of doubt about foreign commitments; there is a trend toward isolationism, more Americans are concerned over the potential of California's Proposition 13 than that of UN Resolution 242. So a success in foreign affairs will not necessarily give the president much clout in dealing with matters of purely domestic concern.

But in any event, Mr. Carter has given a striking display of ability in a very difficult situation, and quite apart from the direct effects of this statesmanship, it should create a greater aura of respect for the man from Georgia in places where it will count for his administration.

Thus the Camp David venture, a gallant one, courageously and intelligently carried through, may well have an impact beyond the area with which it was directly concerned. Public opinion can be very changeable, and events in today's uncertain world seldom lead to the kind of broad simplicities that confronted one another in the 1930s or 1940s. But an episode of this kind, coming in a period when lines are forming, could be critical for President Carter and his policies. And if he gains from Camp David, he will deserve his winnings.

### International Opinion

#### Views of Mideast Summit

President Carter will now reap the benefits of extracting a great diplomatic victory from the jaws of looming defeat. It is a real achievement. He ran great risks in staging the Camp David summit. His gamble has paid off. It showed courage, and a dogged refusal to accept defeat. A new impetus has been given to the peace initiative started by Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November, which has seemed to be in its death throes. That in itself is a great gain. Secondly, Camp David has brought much nearer — though not yet within grasp — the possibility of a peace treaty and establishment of normal relations between Israel and Egypt. If that particular ship can be brought safely to harbor, it could transform prospects for the area. The old dreams of Egyptian manpower and land allied to Israeli skills would open up. There are formidable rocks to be steered around.

The nearest one is the Knesset vote on the Sinai settlements. More serious may be Soviet, Syrian and PLO efforts to undermine Sadat. This is where the greatest danger to the Camp David accords lies. The position taken up by Saudi Arabia and by King Hussein of Jordan will be of very great importance. Neither will want to worsen Arab disunity. Both are so strongly opposed to the spread of Soviet influence that they will surely hesitate long before opposing the plans. The man to whom most credit is due is President Sadat. He has traveled the farthest. He deserves the utmost support.

— From the Daily Telegraph (London).

At first sight, it looks as though Menachem Begin, the Israeli prime minister, has pulled off a remarkable coup. The prospect of a bilateral peace treaty with Egypt lies virtually within his grasp, if the outstanding issue of the settlements in the Sinai can be resolved to the satisfaction of the Knesset and the Egyptian government. Yet the accompanying framework agreement which is being offered as the starting point for a wider Middle East peace settlement, simply skirts around most if not all of the long-familiar stumbling blocks, or fails even to mention such central issues as the future of Jerusalem, the future of the Golan Heights, or the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization. It is possible that President Carter and President Sadat received assurances — or at least indications — that Mr. Begin would be prepared to make more concessions in practice than he could afford to commit to paper right now. Indeed, it is only on some such assumption that one can take seriously the euphoria expressed by President Carter.

The most serious risk is that the Camp David agreements could precipitate another vicious spiral of violence and counter-violence. The PLO has made it clear that it will do

anything it can to torpedo the Begin-Sadat agreements, and that could include a new wave of terror. At the extreme, there is the danger that the PLO could put a match to the Lebanese tinder-box, with incalculable consequences for Israel and for Syria. There is a long way to go before we shall be in sight of peace in the Middle East.

— From the Financial Times (London).

Mr. Carter placed himself in the line of fire as no other American president has done before, and 13 days later — it took that long — had the two marksmen embracing in his presence. Whatever proves to be the substance of the agreements they signed, and there must still be large reservations about that, Mr. Carter emerges from Camp David with the reputation not only of a trier but of a doer, which he sadly needed to prove. His purpose was to gain an agreement between Mr. Sadat and Mr. Begin, and that has been achieved. It is not the same thing as resolving the Middle East conflict, which as Mr. Carter said is not going to be resolved overnight (or, it is realistic to say, in his lifetime).

Both the old enemies have to sell the agreements to their constituents. Mr. Begin has problems but Mr. Sadat's are incomparably larger. In Syria, Libya of course, and within the Palestine Liberation Organization, the Egyptian president was already being tarred with the reliable old brush of treachery. He may well be able to deliver the Egyptian people. But no one, and certainly not Mr. Sadat, can deliver the Arab world. Without Egypt's huge bargaining power on the Arab side, the other Arab states may be left in that most dangerous of conditions — which is impotent rage. The cure of that condition will test even Mr. Carter's new-found diplomatic resource, and his strongest argument over the months will be that Israel has shown and continues to show good faith. Is Israel ready and willing to give him that argument? The answer could decide between war and peace.

— From the Guardian (London).

#### Moscow and the SST

If the Anglo-French Concorde were to be withdrawn, there would be announcements long in advance and heated public discussion.

It has just emerged that Russia's ill-fated rival supersonic airliner was withdrawn from service, without a word being said, three months ago; and according to one report, the plane has actually crashed.

Those who criticize our open society would do well to ponder this classic demonstration of the closed variety: a regime which dares not admit failure and which puts the interest of the consumer last.

— From the Sunday Telegraph (London).



## Pouncing on Mideast Peace

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — Hope runs high for an early settlement between Egypt and Israel. There is also promise — though less — of an eventual accord on the West Bank of the Jordan River engaging Israel with Jordan and the Palestinian Arabs.

Even if these prospects do not materialize, the standing of this country and its president have been enhanced in ways beneficial to U.S. interests around the world. So President Carter put it mildly when he said that his Camp David meeting with President Sadat and Prime Minister Begin yielded "substantial results."

The heart of what happened is the Egyptian-Israeli accord. It traces a path toward settlement in remarkable detail — peace treaty by Dec. 17; withdrawal of Israeli troops from the whole Sinai Desert including three military airfields and excepting only a few security zones; at the end of the withdrawal, which would last up to three years, normalization of relations including the exchange of ambassadors.

### Reservation

To be sure, there is a reservation that Israel first close down Jewish settlements in the Sinai Desert. Prime Minister Begin is to put that up to the Knesset in the next two weeks. But it strains credulity to believe that the Knesset will refuse agreement. For the settlements are now the only stumbling block between Israel and a peace with Egypt first, if not a separate peace.

The agreement on the West Bank was necessarily less certain. For the main Arab parties to the dispute — the Palestinians and the Jordanians — were not at Camp David.

Still there is a remarkable amount of detail. The framework agreement provides for a five-year transition period; dismantling of the Israeli military government; formation of an autonomous region for local Palestinians; maintenance of international security by forces of Israel, Jordan and the United Nations; maintenance of ultimate security by forces of Israel, Jordan and the United Nations; and negotiations for eventual sovereignty over the area in which the Palestinians would participate through elected representatives.

In reaching those agreements concessions were made by both sides. Sadat has yielded on his demand that Israel agree in advance to withdraw from "every inch" of occupied Arab land. Except for a small security presence, Begin has abandoned the Israeli claim to anything on the West Bank and in the Sinai Desert.

### Concessions

No doubt that looks as though Sadat made the major concessions. But Begin gave up something he now holds, while Sadat only yielded something which the Israelis still have to negotiate again with the Jordanians and Palestinians.

Far more fruitful than measuring concessions is identifying the process by which the concessions were achieved. Essentially what Camp David did was to put into writing common points long implicit in the positions of the Israeli and Egyptian leaders.

Israeli agreement to abandon the West Bank was implicit in the 26-point proposal which Begin surfaced last December. But when Egyptians and Americans applied pressure on Israel to be more explicit, Begin dug in for the home folks in a way that made what was actually only being obvious look like taking a hard line. At Camp

David, the Israelis found — to their surprise — that they were being offered carrots instead of sticks. Begin became less obnoxious, and the truly generous dimensions of his original proposals emerged.

Sadat, ever since his trip to Jerusalem last fall, has been asking for the United States to enter the negotiations as a "full partner." He twice broke off promising negotiations with Israel to force the U.S. intervention which was achieved at Camp David. Having achieved what he called the "presence of the American nation in the negotiating process" he could make concessions because he was in position to tell the leaders of Jordan and Saudi Arabia that whatever he did had been done at the behest of the country upon which they depend — the United States.

The role played in all this by President Carter was obviously

major. The elements of the agreement were always present, but he got far more in the way of detail than even those of us who were relatively optimistic imagined possible. In effect, he pounced on peace.

### Major Role

Even if everything now goes awry, moreover, the president will have achieved a triumph that goes beyond a mere transient rise in the polls. He has thus offset the charge that he is "trapped in foreign policy." He is in far better position now to elicit support from Japan and the European allies. He can deal much more confidently with the Soviet Union, particularly in arms control. At the least, accordingly, the Camp David summit marks for Jimmy Carter a first, big step toward realizing the promise of his presidency.

## Shroud of Mystery

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — In 1968, an Israeli bulldozer uncovered a Jewish cemetery from the New Testament period. It contained a skeleton with the heel bones nailed together, the first crucifixion victim ever found. Scratches on the bones revealed that nails had been driven through his wrists, not his palms. This was another clue about a remarkable archaeological mystery.

A long linen sheet in a Turin cathedral bears the faint image of the front and back of a man laid out as in death, apparently (judging from his hair and beard styles) a Jew, apparently a crucifixion victim who suffered scourging, a blow on the face, shoulder chafing from bearing a heavy burden, a gash in the side, and scalp punctures. These wounds, accord with Gospel narratives of Christ's execution.

A puzzling feature of the image had been that no thumb was visible. But experiments with cadavers show that a nail driven through the wrist causes the thumb to curl into the palm. A medieval forger of relics would have depicted Christ as contemporary art did, nailed through the hands.

### Bogus Relics

Rampant exploitation of bogus relics justified skepticism when the cloth was first displayed as Christ's burial shroud in Western Europe in the 14th century. But Bishop John A. T. Robinson, an eminent New Testament scholar and no stranger to skepticism (he is, after all, Church of England), believes that the burden of proof has shifted to those who deny the shroud's authenticity.

The shroud's authenticity is better supported by science than by history. In a recent book, Ian Wilson, a British journalist, offers an intriguing and reasoned, if often speculative, history of the shroud prior to 1357. (After that year its history is documented.) But the shroud itself became intriguing in 1898 when it was first photographed. The negative was an unexpectedly detailed positive image: The image on the linen is like a photographic negative.

A Swiss criminologist says that some pollen from the shroud's surface corresponds to pollens virtually unknown outside Palestine. Computer techniques used in mapping reveal that photographs of the shroud yield three-dimensional data: the intensity of the image varies with the way a cloth settles when draped over a body. Soon carbon dating will be able to date the cloth within 100 years. With only slight damage to the cloth, an ion microscope could confirm tests that have found neither paint nor blood nor any other substance on threads drawn from a portion of the cloth containing the image.

### Evidence

Jesus is, as historian Michael Grant says, "the most potent figure" in history, and Christianity is a religion based on events. Evidence that suggests the shroud's authenticity strengthens confidence in biblical narratives that comport with it. Robinson, going further,

## Ken Pottinger From Lisbon:

Portuguese democracy continues its search for the bedrock stability it still lacks, watched a little anxiously by a Western community eager to keep this tiny nation in its bosom.

LISBON — Government instability has arrived and will be around for a while. How long is difficult to predict, in a country where too much decision-making is put off and that which is accomplished often appears to be ad hoc.

The short-term future cannot be viewed through rosy-colored spectacles, almost everyone agrees on that. And few would quarrel if the Portuguese political scene were described as ambiguous and uncertain.

Portuguese democracy continues its search for the bedrock stability it still lacks, watched a little anxiously, perhaps, by a Western community eager to keep this tiny country in its bosom. The search is complicated by a taxing economic crisis now closely policed by the International Monetary Fund.

Characteristics of the present crisis is the political immaturity of the politicians, the ambiguous relationships between the major institutions of power and the ill-defined profile at least three of the four main parties hold in the political spectrum.

For the past four years, Socialists, Social Democrats, Conservatives and Communists, have indulged in heated debates over ideology and highly complex theories.

For more than two years, since the general elections, parliament has been the scene of frequently sterile polemics marked by a failure to grapple with the concrete issues which make up the bread and butter of party politics in other Western-style democracies.

There are vote-catching issues in Portugal, as elsewhere, but the packaging has become so ideological

cally bound that they are barely comprehensible.

It's all very well for deputies to spend hours denouncing one another as fascists and eloquently expounding versions of political theory in Lisbon's elegant Assembly building.

But the people of the tiny northern villages are still waiting to be connected to the national electricity grid. Health and social security services remain woefully inadequate and in too many places water supplies continue to be carried by bucket from communal fountains. All this goes on despite the many promises post-revolutionary Portugal has made to its people.

### Failure

The politician's failure to recognize the hopes, needs, aspirations, fears, of their voters, is beginning to serve them badly. There are indications of popular disenchantment with the elected leaders and a tendency to switch off politics altogether.

As the ninth government, since the 1974 coup, collapsed, the specter of Portugal becoming a second Italy, was raised by a number of commentators. In Rome, governments come and go on a very regular basis indeed and, these commentators asked, what would the social effects be, if Portugal followed this pattern?

No clear predictions have been hazarded and there are important differences between the two countries. Portugal has a strong Socialist party holding the middle ground and preventing sharp left-right polarization in the country. For as long as Portugal avoids this type of bitter division, excesses like the Italian Red Brigades, are unlikely to make their appearance.

Political leaders like Francisco de Carmona, major opposition party boss, call for early general elections, a more active presidency and a revised constitution, as solutions to the present predicament.

So Carmona, heading the Social Democrats, blames the problems on the radical Constitution, drafted he says, under the pressure of post-revolutionary fervor, and on the lack of firm action by President Antonio Ramalho Eanes. Sa Carneiro and others classify Portugal's system as semi-presidential, obliging the head of state to be more of an interventionist than he has been. Enthusiastic constitutional provisions protecting labor and restricting private enterprise pose great difficulties for vital economic recovery and should be altered now, says the fiery Social Democrat.

With the parliament in a stalemate because all the parties are in a minority, the call for early general elections, not due until 1980, is aimed at unblocking the legislature.

But the polls and the soundings of the parties themselves don't indicate great enough swings of voter loyalty to give any one party a majority of votes in the house. So what will early elections solve?

Apparently very little, but officials point out, the ballot is the democratic alternative and if all else fails, it will resort to it.

The other possibilities are constitutionally laid down and predictably involved but turn on initiatives from the president who selects the prime minister and satisfies himself that the cabinet chosen has a reasonable chance of survival and political stability.

### Collapsed

Two of these initiatives have failed since the country's first constitutional government, the 17-month old minority Socialist administration, headed by Mario Soares, collapsed last December. The search for other formulas will go on until elections remain as the only alternative.

And then the scenario could become repetitively similar if new balloting leaves little unchanged.

But the Portuguese have one thing in their favor. They frequently come up with intuitive rather than logical solutions, just in time to confound the prophets of gloom and despair.

Possibly, this is where the medium-term answer to their difficulties lies.



## Superb Action Director Emerges in 'Express'

Due to the New York newspaper strike, Jules Dassin's "A Dream of Passion" is having its premiere in Paris (at the France Elysees, the

The Blain protagonist is a Paris dentist who lives apart from his wife and children and keeps a young mistress. Does the girl really love him? Doubts torment him. He tries desperately to preserve him self, jogging in the early morning and doing all he can to keep trim and fit, but he is haunted by the calendar facts. The girl takes a love of his art, and is so disturbed

**John Hurt (left) and Brad Davis face the rigors of a Turkish jail in "Midnight Express."**

Billy Wilder's "Fedora" (at Le Grand Paris and the Odeon in English) is reminiscent of his "Sunset Boulevard," though it is inferior to its renowned predecessor.

A Hollywood producer, hoping to restore his fortunes by coaxing the celebrated Fedora into a comeback, goes to Corfu, forces his way into the guarded chateau and learns its secrets. This leads to wholesale tragedy.

"Fedora," somewhat old-fashioned in style, has occasional brilliant flashes. Its scenario is a trashy melodrama, but the characteristic Wilder touches often lift it above itself and make it entertaining.

**'Pomme' and 'Malum'**

The name of the apple is — the apple. That is, it is the apple in English, in German, in Dutch and in the Scandinavian languages, tongues of the climates in which it grows best. If it was the Romans who brought it to northern Europe, why did they not bring its name?

had been able to bring elements of their language from the shores of the Baltic (where the climate is propitious to apples) to the shores of the Black Sea, did they not bring the apple, too? If so, the apple continued on its way; its name stayed behind.

Let us now return to the Romans: some of the credit we have with-

### Lumped Together

The Romans had plenty of apples to bestow upon others, though neither the Egyptians, the Hebrews nor the Greeks had done much to develop the fruit.

Pliny and Diodorus both wrote of the Roman fondness for apples, especially those imported from Gaul, where by their time the improved varieties had found a more propitious climate than that of Italy. Roman farmers, meanwhile, had added many new apples vanished from Italy when agriculture languished after the collapse of the Roman Empire—but the Saracens reintroduced the best of them half a millennium later.

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### Window Dressing

On Sept. 27, Fauchon will strike back. The current line of *charcuterie* in the window, which is now

**Wine and Chocolates**  
As a final fling of the gauntlet, Fauchon is featuring Cognac, reserve Troisgras; *vin de framboise*, Alain Chapel; two wines of Bocuse plus Paul Bocuse Chocolates, made by his son-in-law in Lyons.

"By then, I guess Fauchon will deserve the title of 'the most luxurious grocery store in the world,'" said Bory. "Before the war, it was Fortnum and Mason in London."

A few Chinese women who daringly defied the ban actually had their skirts ripped off during the Cultural Revolution by zealous Red Guards.

## Tnt Tickets a Record

**NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP)**—A computerized ticket firm says its opening-day sale of some 300,000 tickets to see the exhibit of King Tutankhamen's gold burial treasures at the Metropolitan Museum of Art was the greatest volume of tickets it has ever sold in one day. The exhibition is scheduled to open Dec. 20.

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# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

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30% 25% ACF	2.15	2.10	3.00	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	34.0
15% 15% AMF	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% APL	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% ARI	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% ASA	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% AT	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% B	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% C	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% D	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% E	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% F	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% G	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% H	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% I	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% J	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% K	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% L	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% M	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% N	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% O	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% P	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Q	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% R	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% S	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% T	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% U	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% V	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% W	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% X	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Y	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Z	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0

12 Month Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yrs	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Prev
15% 15% A	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% B	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% C	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% D	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% E	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% F	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% G	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% H	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
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15% 15% J	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% K	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% L	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% M	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% N	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% O	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% P	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Q	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% R	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% S	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% T	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% U	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% V	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% W	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% X	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Y	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Z	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0

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15% 15% A	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% B	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% C	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% D	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% E	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% F	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% G	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% H	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% I	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% J	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% K	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% L	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% M	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% N	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% O	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% P	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Q	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% R	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% S	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% T	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% U	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% V	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% W	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% X	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Y	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0
15% 15% Z	1.25	1.20	1.00	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0

## GOLDMAN SACHS CAPABILITY: \$11 BILLION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FINANCING IN THE FIRST HALF OF 1978.

In the first six months of this year, Goldman Sachs managed or co-managed \$3.5 billion of public offerings for domestic and international corporations and for government entities outside the U.S., as shown here.

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<b>The Continental Group, Inc.</b> 8.85% Sinking Fund Debentures due May 1, 2008 \$75,000,000	<b>Commonwealth Edison Company</b> 20.10 Cumulative Preferred Stock 750,000 Shares \$75,000,000
<b>IOWA PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY</b> 8.52 CLASS A PREFERRED STOCK 150,000 SHARES \$75,000,000	<b>U.S. BANCORP</b> 8.60% Notes Due April 15, 1985 \$50,000,000
<b>UT Credit Corporation</b> 8.85% Sinking Fund Debentures due January 1, 2003 \$75,000,000	<b>New Jersey Bell Telephone Company</b> First Year 9% Debentures, Due June 1, 2010 \$100,000,000
<b>Province of Saskatchewan</b> 9% Debentures Due 2008 \$125,000,000	<b>TEXAS ELECTRIC SERVICE COMPANY</b> 6.32 PREFERRED STOCK, CUMULATIVE 300,000 SHARES \$40,000,000
<b>BanCal Tri-State Corporation</b> Common Stock 879,789 Shares \$40,000,000	<b>The Connecticut Light and Power Company</b> First and Refunding Mortgage 6 1/2% Bonds, Series F.F., Due March 1, 2008 \$40,000,000
<b>Hitachi Zosen</b> U.S. \$30,000,000 10% per cent Guaranteed Notes due 1983	<b>Norges Kommunalbank</b> 10 1/4% Guaranteed Bonds Due 1998 \$75,000,000
<b>The Sanwa Bank, Limited</b> Common Stock 500,000 Shares	<b>Brooks</b> Fashion Stores, Inc. Common Stock \$150,000,000

<b>ICI North America Inc.</b> 6 1/4% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due January 15, 2001 \$175,000,000	<b>Imperial Chemical Industries Limited</b> Common Stock \$50,000,000
<b>American Credit Corporation</b> 8 1/4% Senior Notes due January 15, 1985 \$45,000,000	<b>Pennsylvania Electric Company</b> First Mortgage Bonds, 9 1/4% Series due 2008 \$100,000,000
<b>CONTINENTAL ILLINOIS CORPORATION</b> 8 1/4% Notes due November 1, 1985 \$100,000,000	<b>Montana-Dakota Utilities Co.</b> Common Stock 750,000 Shares \$40,000,000
<b>Talman Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago</b> 6 1/4% GNMA Collateralized Bonds, Series A, Due April 15, 1983 \$40,000,000	<b>Georgia Power Company</b> First Mortgage Bonds 9 1/4% Series due May 1, 2008 \$100,000,000
<b>Kingdom of Norway</b> 8 1/4% Notes Due July 1, 1983 \$150,000,000	

<b>Ford Motor Credit Company</b> \$150,000,000 8 1/4% Notes due May 1, 1984	<b>Monsanto COMPANY</b> \$200,000,000 8 1/4% Sinking Fund Debentures due May 1, 2008	<b>KINGDOM OF NORWAY</b> US \$250,000,000 7 1/4% US-Dollar Bearer Notes of 1978/1983
<b>Jersey Central Power &amp; Light Company</b> First Mortgage Bonds, 9% Series due 2008 \$50,000,000	<b>BAKER INTERNATIONAL FINANCE N.V.</b> 5 1/4% CONVERTIBLE SUBORDINATED DEBENTURES DUE 1993 U.S. \$40,000,000	<b>Ohio Power Company</b> \$2.27 Cumulative Preferred Stock 1,600,000 Shares
<b>Tiger International, Inc.</b> Common Stock 1,500,000 Shares	<b>BAKER INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION</b> Convertible into Shares of Common Stock, and Guaranteed on a Subordinated Basis on the Payment of Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest by \$100,000,000	<b>Louisiana Power &amp; Light Company</b> First Mortgage Bonds 9% Series due January 1, 1988 \$75,000,000
<b>Kingdom of Norway</b> 8 1/4% Notes due January 1, 1983 \$125,000,000	<b>The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company</b> First Year 9% Debentures due January 15, 2010 \$300,000,000	<b>Water-Yokado Co., Ltd.</b> \$50,000,000 5 1/4% Convertible Debentures due August 31, 1993
<b>Northwestern Public Service Company</b> Common Stock 400,000 Shares	<b>Société Nationale des Chemins de fer Français</b> 8 1/4% Guaranteed Notes due 1984 \$45,000,000	<b>Republic of Finland</b> 8 1/4% External Loan Notes due 1983 \$100,000,000
<b>First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Wisconsin</b> 8 1/4% Mortgage-Backed Bonds, Series A, Due August 15, 1983 \$35,000,000	<b>The Republic of France</b> 8,500,000 Shares Middle South Utilities, Inc. Common Stock	<b>Continental Illinois Corporation</b> Common Stock 3,500,000 Shares
<b>PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY</b> First and Refunding Mortgage Bonds Series 7A, 9 1/4%, DUE FEBRUARY 1, 2001 \$200,000,000	<b>Goldman Sachs</b> Uncommon Capability	
<b>First National State Bancorporation</b> 8 1/4% Notes due April 1, 1988 \$30,000,000		
<b>Mortgage-Backed Certificates, First Series</b> Variable Pass-Through Rate Initial weighted average Pass-Through Rate 8.00% Principal and interest payable on the 25th day of each month beginning April 25, 1978 \$100,029,343.56		
<b>Home Savings and Loan Association</b> Common Stock \$100,029,343.56		

Goldman Sachs International Corp.  
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Goldman Sachs AG  
Zurich  
Goldman, Sachs & Co.  
New York Boston Chicago Dallas  
Detroit Houston Los Angeles Memphis  
Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco



## To Conclude GATT Accord

EEC Asks Extension  
Of U.S. Duty Waiver

BRUSSELS, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — The United States has been warned by the Common Market that unless the Carter administration extends its waiver on countervailing action

against subsidized exports, the community may not be able to conclude the multilateral trade negotiations on schedule.

Dollar Eases  
In Adjusting  
On 'Snake'

LONDON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — The dollar came under downward pressure in trading today to end mixed, but the overall trend was distorted by a movement of funds within the joint European currency

unit, the snake.

While the dollar declined against most currencies, there apparently was a net movement of funds out of French francs, guilders and Belgian francs and into Deutsche marks in the belief that any agreement on an enlarged currency

snake under the new European Monetary System would involve a revaluation of the mark against the weaker Common Market currencies.

Thus, the French franc weakened against the dollar for the second day, with the dollar ending at 4.3975 French francs, up from 4.3888 Monday but it was unchanged against the mark at 1.9745 DM.

Although the dollar fell marginally against the Benelux currencies, the dollar's decline probably reflected dollar sales by central banks to force their currencies higher to within the required range of the Deutsche mark's peg within the snake. Nevertheless, the Benelux currencies finished trading at or near the bottom support points against the mark.

The dollar weakened to 1.5695 Swiss francs, down from 1.5795 francs yesterday and within striking distance of the record intraday trading low of 1.5485 francs on Aug. 13.

The dollar also weakened to 190.13 yen from 190.70 while sterling rose to \$1.9620 from \$1.9590. Gold closed at \$213.25-75, up from \$210.90-211.40, buying-sellings, yesterday.

## Higher Energy Costs Seen Shifting Growth Trends

By John M. Lee

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (NYT) — The economy does not work like it used to. This is a familiar refrain from government policymakers who have scrapped their latest unsuccessful initiatives. But such complaints do contain grains of truth. There have indeed been puzzling developments as business activity continues to recover from the depths of the recession in the spring of 1975.

One surprise has been the exceptionally rapid increase in U.S. employment (and the unexpected sharp drop in unemployment) compared with other business recoveries in the postwar period. Economists were startled particularly by the creation of one million new jobs in the United States in the first quarter of this year, at a time when economic output actually fell.

Another puzzle has been the unusually slow pickup in capital investment relative to previous business expansions. The annual rate of spending for plant and equipment still trails the rate at the end of the last boom in November 1973, after allowing for inflation.

Economic Study There have been various attempted explanations, ranging from statistical aberrations to the effects of heavier government regulation. One of the theories concerns the impact of higher energy costs, and this seems to be borne out in an econometric study released this month by Data Resources Inc.

The analysis was prepared by Edward Hudson and Dale Jorgenson of the Lexington, Mass., economic research organization. Their findings were published in Data Resources' Review of the U.S. for September.

What the authors have done is compare 1972, the last year of low energy prices before the 1973-74 oil-price increase, with 1976, the last year for which complete price statistics are available. Using a complicated series of mathematical equations that make up a "model" of the economy, they have computed what would have happened in 1976 had low energy prices continued.

Explains Job Gains,  
Lag in Productivity

Their overall conclusion is that higher energy prices have had "a dramatic effect" on the economy, "imposing a significant and continuing cost."

The impact is not limited to a reduction in the growth of energy consumption," the authors say. "But has resulted in a slowdown in economic growth, a weak recovery in capital spending, a substantial increase in employment and a decline in the growth of productivity."

## Energy Use Reduction

Specifically, real gross national product in 1976 (after adjusting for inflation) was reduced by 3.2 percent, and total energy consumption was reduced by 3.8 percent. At first glance, this sizable drop in the use of higher-priced energy might suggest improved efficiency since each dollar of gross national product requires less energy input. But this would be misleading. "This reduction in energy use is not costless," Data Resources says.

To make up for the reduction in energy, producers must increase their use of labor, capital, materials and the like. Input patterns are shifted away from energy, but there is no net reduction in input levels.

## Productivity Loss

This means that the decline in employment resulting from slower business activity is offset to some extent by increased demand for labor to supplant the reduced consumption of energy. The largest increases in the use of labor have occurred in services and in manufacturing. Thus, in 1976, despite the reduction in economic growth, employment declined by only half a million jobs as a result of higher energy prices.

This is, of course, a mixed blessing. It is good news to jobholders and politicians, but it is a

disturbing development to those worried about economic efficiency. The additional labor required per unit of output means a loss in productivity.

The Data Resources researchers calculated that the economic restructuring following the higher energy prices led to a 2.57 percent decline in labor productivity, about twice the annual rate of productivity increase between 1950 and 1970. In effect, two years of productivity increase was lost.

Inflation then enters the picture. To the extent that real wage increases exceed the lower productivity growth, unit labor costs are increased and inflation is exacerbated. The good news is that these are one-time effects following on the price jolts of 1973-74 rather than recurring changes.

## Permanent Loser

But the economy is a permanent loser in that certain elements of dynamism are lost forever, and growth must proceed from a lower base. If additional, adverse economic factors come into play, such as slower expansion of productive capacity, then the business community suffers a heavier handicap.

The sharp fall in productivity this year to something less than 1 percent has followed a large upsurge in employment at a time of slower growth. Higher energy costs have thus made their contribution.

So it is with capital investment. The demand for capital services declines as the overall level of economic activity declines, but the drop in capital demand by manufacturing and transportation is largely offset by the increased capital demand in trade, services and communication.

There are, of course, reasons for reduced investment levels other than higher energy prices. Inflation, regulation and uncertain government policies might all be cited. But the energy changes mean that the whole pattern of economic growth has been shifted down a notch from where it otherwise would have been.

## Eighty Plants Now Under Construction

## Chemical Concerns Fearful of Growing Competition

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ)

—The largest chemical companies in the United States and Europe are becoming increasingly fearful of growing worldwide competition. These companies fear that their traditional markets may become flooded with cheap petrochemicals mainly from the oil-producing countries of the Middle East but also the Latin American oil producers and the Soviet bloc.

Such fears may well become reality. All these nations currently are building huge petrochemical complexes that will go into production over the next few years, government subsidized with cheap oil and gas.

To the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Mexico, it makes perfectly good sense to begin turning their increasingly valuable fuel resources into products such as ethylene and propylene, the two major building-block chemicals that can be sold on the world market for nearly four times as much as a barrel of crude oil.

## Beginning to Hurt

Already the flow of chemicals from new plants is beginning to hurt the established European producers. For the United States, the general pessimistic expectation is that chemical exports, which amounted to \$5.2 billion last year, will suffer badly in the years ahead.

The current and planned growth of the petrochemical industry outside the United States is huge indeed. Fluor Corp., a U.S. builder and designer of petrochemical

plants, says that 80 plants under construction have a total value of \$12 billion. Of this, \$3 billion is being spent in the Middle East. By some estimates, spending on new petrochemical plants over the next decade could reach \$90 billion.

The petrochemical industry has long been dominated by chemical and oil companies in Europe and the United States, but the stage is being set for a global shakeout that ultimately will direct the industry's center toward the big oil and gas "producing nations."

Nor is the coming petrochemical competition restricted to the oil-producing nations. Countries such as Brazil, Argentina, Spain and Greece, without any significant oil production of their own, are planning their own petrochemical industries, to be run with imported oil.

Ironically, it is the chemical and oil concerns in the United States and Europe that are parties to this worldwide competitive expansion. Many are involved in joint ventures, providing governments with technology and know-how to develop petrochemical industries.

Overcapacity in the petrochemical industry is hardly new. The industry has always had to live through boom-and-bust cycles. Indeed, the present global glut is largely due to a recent overbuilding of chemical plants in the United States and Europe. This followed the 1974 surge in demand for petrochemicals that was spurred on by a fear of shortages as a result of the oil crisis.

But the present falloff in chemical sales in Europe is more than just cyclical. For the first time the European Economic Community, which is home to nine of the world's 14 largest chemical companies, is feeling competition from producers in the Soviet-bloc nations.

The Western European producers themselves are partly responsible for this. They built the Eastern-bloc plants not for cash but under "buyback" arrangements by which they take part of the plants' annual production. These agreements were signed during a period of heavy demand, but now, as Europe emerges from the mid-1975 recession, demand has slackened. Thus, the buyback from Eastern Europe, which under the agreements cannot be exported by the companies, are depressing prices.

The Eastern inflow amounts to only a trickle at present, but it will pick up sharply next year and reach

a floodtide in the early 1980s, a time when it is expected the European petrochemical industry will be operating at only 60 percent to 70 percent of capacity.

Also during the 1980s, huge plants in the Middle East and Spain, Portugal, Greece and Turkey will go into operation and will begin shipping petrochemical products to Western Europe. To deal with this growing competition, the EEC countries are considering forming what has been called a "crisis cartel" of all European chemical producers. This would control the production and marketing of synthetic textile fibers. An area of the industry where outside competition is particularly acute.

## W. German Textile Gains

FRANKFURT, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — Order inflow to the West German textile industry rose by a preliminary 18.3 percent in July from July 1977, compared to an upward-revised 10.3-percent increase in June, the textile industry association Gesamttextil said today.

Italy Surplus Record  
In Payments Balance

ROME, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — Italy registered a record monthly surplus in the overall balance of payments of 1.415 trillion lire (about \$1.7 billion) in August, up from a surplus of 1.04 trillion lire in July, and up from the previous record of 1.14 trillion lire in August 1977, the Bank of Italy reported today.

The figures are provisional and are not seasonally adjusted. In the first eight months, the surplus totaled 4.8 trillion lire, up sharply from a surplus of 410 billion lire a year earlier.

## Spain's Reserves at High

MADRID, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — Spain's gold and foreign currency reserves rose by \$764.3 million last month to a record high \$9.35 billion, the Bank of Spain said today. In the first eight months of this year, the reserves have risen \$3.22 billion.

## Concern Over Interest Rates

## NYSE Prices Close Lower

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — Persistent interest-rate worries pushed prices on the New York Stock Exchange broadly lower today for a sixth session in moderately active trading.

Analysts noted the market paid little notice to the narrowing of the U.S. second-quarter current-account deficit or to a victory for the natural-gas bill on a key Senate vote.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 8.58 points to 861.57 and declines led advances 1,086 to 417. Volume fell to 31.66 million shares from yesterday's 35.86 million.

A report that Saudi Arabia rejected the Camp David Middle East peace formula came very late in the session, which some analysts see as hurting the market somewhat.

The Commerce Department reported that housing starts fell 4.7 percent to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2.03 million units in August. The drop compared with a 0.2-percent increase in July. Housing starts for August were 0.4 percent lower than in August 1977.

Continental Air Lines and Western Air Lines said almost \$250 million in savings will be passed along to passengers during the first three years of a Continental-Western merger. The companies said, in a statement following their filing with the Civil Aeronautics Board on a proposed merger, that they would be able to cut fares on every flight by up to 40 percent. Continental lost 1/2 to 13 and Western was unchanged at 12.

Weakness in gaming issues continued. Ramada Inns again dominated trading, sliding 1 1/2 to 13 1/2. Holiday Inns lost 1 1/2 to 25 1/2, Caesars World 9/8 to 47 1/2 and Bally Manufacturing 3 1/2 to 34 1/2.

Active American Telephone added 1/2 to 60 1/2. It reported higher earnings for the quarter. IBM fell 2 1/2 to 286 1/2, Du Pont 1 1/2 to 121 1/2, Boeing 3/4 to 64 1/2, Polaroid 1/4 to 52 1/2, Alcoa one to 44 1/2, Burroughs 1 1/2 to 79 and Xerox 1 1/2 to 59 1/2.

United Technologies dropped 3/4 to 43 1/2. Carrier Corp., which did not trade today, said it will hold a board meeting Thursday to consider United's proposal for a merger.

In Chicago, wheat, corn, soybeans and oats were higher at the close today on the Board of Trade.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also eased, with the market-value index off 2.20 points to 168.97.

Wheat was up 1 1/2 to 4 1/2 cents; corn up 2 1/2 to 3 1/2; oats up 1 1/2 to 2 1/2; and soybeans up 5 to 9 1/2 cents.

U.S. Criticized  
On Bid to Tax  
Foreign Units

NEW YORK, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — The Foreign Trade Council yesterday took issue with a Carter administration proposal to tax earnings of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies whether or not the earnings are remitted to the United States.

The council, a private organization, said such taxation would severely impair the competitive capability of U.S. business overseas. "The United States can ill afford to decrease the funds available to U.S. foreign subsidiaries to strengthen their competitive position," the council noted.

It said, "this is particularly so when we are experiencing our greatest trade deficits and severe pressure on the value of the dollar." At present, the profits of foreign subsidiaries of U.S. companies are not taxed by the United States until remitted to the U.S. parent, a principle popularly known as "deferral."

The council made its remarks in announcing publication of a study on "deferral," which is being sent to President Carter, the cabinet, members of Congress and others, the council said.

Carter Not Planning  
To Unveil Guidelines

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (Reuters) — President Carter will not announce wage and price guidelines when he addresses the United Steelworkers in Atlantic City, N.J., tomorrow, press secretary Jody Powell said today.

The speech will concern "important domestic priorities such as the energy legislation and inflation and others," he said. But when asked if Mr. Carter planned to unveil new anti-inflation guidelines, he responded "no."

## Dutch Deficit Budget Proposed for '79

From Wire Dispatches

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19 — The Netherlands' center-right government proposed today a 105.1-billion-guilder (about \$49 billion) deficit budget for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31.

Proposed expenditures for 1979 are up 8.1 billion guilders from an estimated 97 billion guilders this year while revenues are expected to advance to \$8.9 billion guilders from \$8.4 billion in fiscal 1978.

The resulting deficit of 16.2 billion guilders (13.5 billion guilders excluding national debt redemption) represents an "upper limit" in deficit financing, the nine-month-old government said in its budget memorandum. It called the large shortfall unavoidable, however, due to the need to promote employment.

In the next 16 months, the government estimates unemployment will reach about 215,000 persons, or more than 5 percent of the work force. The goal is to encourage employment, reducing this figure to 150,000 in the medium to long term, by gradually limiting the growth of wage costs.

Revenue from tax increases is set at 1 billion guilders, considerably less than total expenditures warrant, the government said. Included in the tax plan is a lowering of the income-tax rate by a total 250 million guilders.

Expected new revenues next year include 550 million guilders from the ending of a temporary deduction from income and corporation taxes. A rise in the motor vehicle registration tax is expected to yield

210 million guilders. Overall, the government sees a virtual stabilization of tax and social security charges in the coming year.

Of non-tax revenues, natural-gas revenue is expected to yield 6.27 billion guilders in 1979 instead of the 6.8 billion previously forecast due to a slowdown in the rise of world oil prices, the government said.

Officials say they are not encouraged by the outlook for economic development in 1979. Next year, the government hopes, real gross national product will advance by 3 percent, below its historic level of 3.5-to-4 percent.

The government sees wages rising substantially less next year than in the current year while inflation is expected to remain steady at 4-to-4.5 percent compared with an estimated 4.5 percent this year.

## Deficit Narrows

Meanwhile, the Finance Ministry announced the country's current-account deficit narrowed to 810 million guilders in the second quarter, seasonally adjusted, from 915 million-guilder deficit in the first quarter and a 475-million-guilder deficit a year earlier.

The trade deficit widened to 950 million guilders from 720 million in the first quarter while invisible trade, such as insurance and banking, posted a surplus of 140 million guilders compared with 195-million-guilder deficit the previous quarter.

The trade gap was due to reduced exports of natural gas, which is the result of agreements with foreign buyers to spread gas deliveries over a longer period of time, the Finance Ministry said.

SNCF Arranges  
7-Year Credit

PARIS, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français (SNCF), the French state railway system, has arranged medium-term financing of \$250 million through an international banking consortium, lead manager Credit Lyonnais said today.

The credit, which is guaranteed by the French government, will be used to back up the issue of commercial paper in the United States. Credit Lyonnais said interest on the 7-year loan had been set at half a percentage point over London interbank offered rates (Libor) for 6-month Eurodollar deposits. It is repayable in two installments at the end of the sixth and seventh years.

In other loan developments, a consortium of Japanese banks signed an agreement today in Tokyo to lend the National Bank of Hungary the equivalent of \$205.3 million for Hungary's export-development program, the consortium's lead managers said.

The loan is divided into three parts, the Bank of Tokyo and the Long Term Credit Bank of Japan announced. They said that for \$100 million, the interest will be Libor plus an unspecified spread. For Japanese yen portions of 14 billion yen and 6 billion yen, they said, the interest will be based on the prevailing long-term prime rate.

Developing Countries Increasing  
Reliance on Euromarket Loans

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19 (AP-DJ) — The International Finance Corp., a World Bank affiliate, said last night that a growing number of developing nations are relying on Eurocurrency loans and interna-

tional bond issues to finance their economic development efforts. During 1977, the IFC said in its annual report, 56 developing nations "had recourse to international financial markets," and increased their total borrowings to more than \$23 billion, up 27 percent from 1976 when 40 developing countries obtained Eurocurrency loans or raised capital through bond issues.

The report said that during the first half, there were further increases in borrowings by developing nations in international capital markets, totaling about \$14.3 billion with another \$3 billion raised by bond issues.

Because the developing countries, as a group, are increasing their exports substantially, the IFC said that current debt service ratios do not appear "to be unacceptably high." Although it may become increasingly difficult for the developing countries to maintain the high levels for their borrowings in international financial markets if the industrial countries return to the Euromarkets in greater volume to finance long-delayed business investments or balance-of-payments shortfalls, the IFC noted.

U.S.  
Company  
Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

American Telephone		
3 months	1978	1977
Revenue	10,370	9,150
Profits	1,419	1,182
Per share	2.09	1.82
12 months	1978	1977
Revenue	39,615	35,117
Profits	5,102	4,332
Per share	7.59	6.72
Commonwealth Edison		
3 months	1978	1977
Revenue	2,330	2,040
Profits	239.14	200.89
Per share	3.21	3.09
Pillsbury		
3 months	1978	1977
Revenue	462.60	385.40
Profits	19.24	17.11
Per share	1.10	0.98

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Burmah	0.76		
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Chartered	1.44		
Courtaulds	1.16		
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Distillers	2.89		
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E Mus Ind	1.70		
GEC	2.31		
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Globe Gr	4.73		
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September 20, 1978  
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## NYSSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 19

[illegible]

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High	Low	Div.	in \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Div.	in \$ Yld.	P/E	100s.

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Wood Gundy Limited		Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

## International Bonds Traded in Europe

[illegible]

## Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 19, 1978's closing interbank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	3	4	DM	FF	Lira	Gld.	BFR	Sch.- Gld.	Dom.
Americanus	2,143	4208	1078	68.96	0.2578		8950	136.54	39.25
Amazones	1,312	61,018	7645	70.99	3.741	93,125		19,783	5.76
Brasiliensis	3,913	2,884		40.8	2.719	10,910	6,343	125.78	10.63
Brasilis	1,954		3,872	8.8275	1,632.0			3,078	10.6
Calicut	830.70	1,631.45		22.18	7.74	387.25	241	228.65	10.71
Malaca	4,391.25	1,631.45	42,225		2,085	2,504.0	14.11	279.60	18.31
Zarich	1,567.5	3,082	79,407	15,743.65	1,118.57	7,200		28,590	25.9

The following are Dollar values recorded on the London foreign exchange market: Dutch Guilder: 4.263; Yen: 100.925; New K. 3.223; 3.223; Fin. Mark: 4.076; Belg. Franc: 32.715; Hong Kong \$: 4.749; Singapore \$: 2.523; J. 3.223; 3.223; 8.485 U.S. Dollars.

(\*) Commercial Franc. (†) Units of 1000. (‡) Units of 10,000. (§) Amounts needed to buy one ounce.

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## 90-Yard Kickoff Return Helps Colts Upset Patriots

FOXBORO, Mass., Sept. 19 (AP) — Baltimore exploded for 27 fourth-quarter points as halfback Joe Washington accounted for three touchdowns — including a 90-yard return of a kickoff with 1:18 left in the game — and the supposedly hapless Colts shocked the New England Patriots, 34-27, for their first victory of the National Football League season last night.

"I think it's one of the greatest upsets in pro football history," said Baltimore's coach, Ted Marchibroda. The Colts, 1-2, lost their first two games by a combined score of 60-0 and were 18-point underdogs.

New England had tied the game with 1:32 left after recovering an onside kick and moving to the one-yard line with the help of a defensive holding penalty. Sam Cunningham batted into the end zone and John Smith, sitting with a pulled thigh muscle, kicked the extra point to tie the game, 27-27.

Who Needs Mitchell? But Washington, acquired from San Diego in a trade for the dis-



Joe Washington

chanted Lydell Mitchell, took the kickoff and broke up the left side behind blockers for the winning touchdown.

Baltimore struck for three touchdowns earlier in the fourth quarter — which was played in heavy rain — as Washington passed 54 yards to wide receiver Roger Carr on a halfback option play and took a 23-yard pass from quarterback Bill Troup, who was substituting for the injured Bert Jones. Troup apparently led the game with a 67-yard scoring pass to Carr with 8:19 left for a 27-13 lead.

But the Patriots, 1-2, came back with a 4-yard touchdown run by quarterback Steve Grogan with 3:22 left in the game.

Don Westbrook of the Patriots then grabbed an onside kick and Grogan dashed 31 yards to just outside the Colts' 10 with 2:09 left in the game. A holding penalty in the end zone by Lyle Blackwood on a fourth-down play set up Cunningham's touchdown.

### Last-Gasp Effort

New England mounted one final scoring threat as Grogan passed 58 yards to Stanley Morgan to the Baltimore 14-yard line with 33 seconds left. But Blackwood ended the contest with an interception in the end zone.

Carr had 187 yards on six receptions, including his two long touchdown receptions in the fourth quarter as Baltimore came back from a 13-7 halftime deficit.

A 62-yard pass from Grogan to Morgan late in the second quarter gave New England the 13-7 lead after Colts halfback Don McCauley ran in from the three-yard line earlier in the period for Baltimore's first points of the season.

Patriots' halfback Andy Johnson, the game's leading rusher with 109 yards on 27 carries, gave New England a 6-0 first-quarter lead

a one-yard run, but Smith missed what appeared to be a key extra point — his first failure after 45 successful conversions dating back to 1976.

### Blackwood Again

The Colts capitalized in the fourth quarter on New England turnovers as Blackwood recovered Johnson's fumble before Washington's halfback option pass to Carr and linebacker Ed Simonini set up the 67-yard score from Troup to Carr with a diving interception.

After the game, Washington was in a confident mood. "We're like a boat crossing the Atlantic," he said of the Colts. "We've hit some bad storms, but now it's clear sailing."

### Vikings Protest

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Sept. 19 (AP) — Bud Grant, the Minnesota Viking coach, says a close inspection of game films shows that Kevin Miller did not touch the ball when officials ruled that he fumbled a punt Sunday against Tampa Bay.

The ball was recovered by Tampa Bay on the Vikings' 5-yard line and led to the winning touchdown in the Bucs' 16-10 National Football League upset.

"We have no evidence in our film that he ever touched the ball," said Grant. "The ball went over Kevin's right shoulder, cleared his head by two feet. And if Kevin had touched it, he would have made every effort to cover it."

Miller, a rookie, tried to catch the punt in the air but let it roll past him when he could not field it.

### Cowboys' Problems

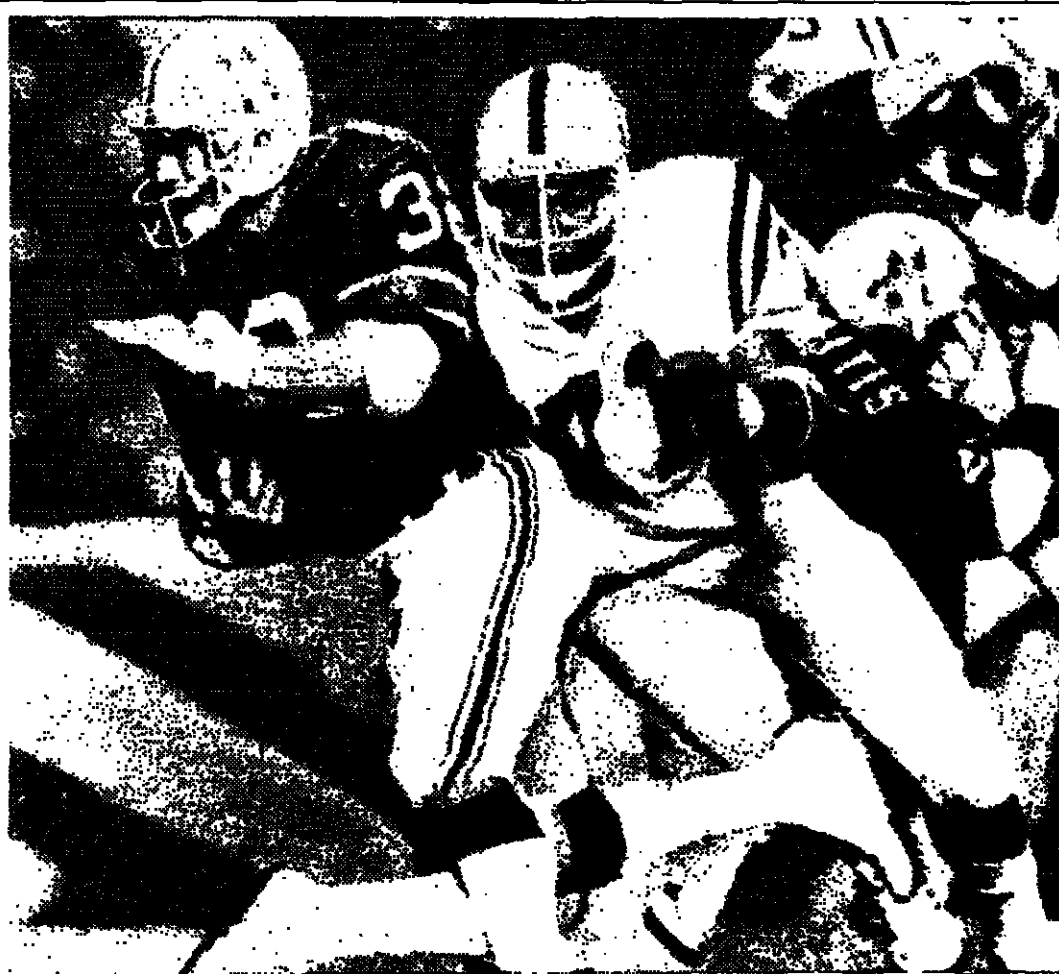
DALLAS, Sept. 19 (AP) — Linebacker D.D. Lewis says the Dallas Cowboys have lost the mental edge that made them Super Bowl champions.

"This year we keep saying we can get to the Super Bowl but I don't think we believe it yet," Lewis said after Dallas lost, 27-14, to the Los Angeles Rams.

"We are a semiprofessional team," the 13-year veteran said. "Last year we were so mad because L.A. had beaten us in the playoffs the previous year that all we could think about was the Super Bowl. If we don't get with it, we could have a number of games like we had Sunday."

What happened to the Cowboys Sunday, Lewis said, was a shock.

"It hurts when their coach [Ray Malavasi] comes out and says they are going to whip our tails, then the team comes out and does it," said Lewis. "There's not a lot you can say. Maybe it will be good for us in the long haul. Maybe it will get us back to basics."



Andy Johnson of the Patriots (dark jersey) picks up short yardage against the Colts.

## NHL Loses Free-Agent Ruling

DETROIT, Sept. 19 (UPI) — A federal judge has voided the National Hockey League's compensation rule for teams signing free agents.

Allowing center Dale McCourt to remain with the Detroit Red Wings, Judge Robert DeMascio ruled yesterday that the compensation requirement "unreasonably restrains trade and commerce" in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The rule, known as section 9-A of the owners' bylaws, "cannot be justified by any legitimate business purpose," DeMascio said. "It intimidates and deters teams from signing free agents," he added in an oral ruling delivered to a nearby packed courtroom. "It restrains the players' rights to sell their services in a free and open market."

### One Jefferson Forgoes

McCourt, "like all athletes, has an inalienable right to seek superstardom. He claims, and the record shows, he has a greater chance to achieve that [with Detroit]," DeMascio said.

McCourt filed suit against the NHL, the Wings, the Los Angeles Kings and his players union after an arbitrator awarded him to the Kings as compensation for Detroit's signing of a free-agent goalie, Rogie Vachon.

DeMascio granted McCourt, a standout in his rookie season last year, a temporary injunction allowing him to remain with the Red Wings until his suit is decided.

There was no immediate word on a possible appeal.

### Detroit Keeps Both

The case will not come to trial for several months and a final ruling could be years away. Until then, Detroit will keep both McCourt and Vachon.

Under league rules, teams unable to agree on compensation must

make a final offer, and the league arbitrator is required to choose one. The Los Angeles demand was accepted in the Vachon dispute.

The judge said the NHL policy was imposed by the league unilaterally and was not part of collective bargaining. Further, he said, testimony from hearings last week indicated that both the players' association and the league knew the rule would never stand up in court.

### Rozelle Rule Cited

DeMascio's ruling included the observation that the compensation rule was "more anti-competitive"

than the National Football League's so-called Rozelle Rule regarding compensation for signing free agents.

The ruling brought expressions of relief and joy from McCourt, the Red Wings and the player's attorneys, who called the order "a landmark decision."

"Great!" the young center said from his parents' home in Sudbury, Ontario.

"During the whole case I was up and down," McCourt said. "Then I came home... I sat back and looked at it and I said, 'Well, I hope everything works out for the best.'"

At Oakland, rookie left-hander John Johnson survived a shaky start to pitch Oakland to a 6-3 victory over Chicago as both teams battled for sixth place in the West Division.

At Cleveland, rookie Gary Roenicke hit his first major league grand slam home run and Billy Smith added a three-run triple, leading Baltimore to a 10-3 victory over Cleveland.

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## Dodgers Beaten By the Reds, 4-0

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 19 (UPI) — Mike LaCoss ended a personal six-game losing streak with his first major-league win here last night, pitching a seven-inning 4-0 Cincinnati Reds victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Cincinnati cut the Dodgers lead in the National League West to 7½ games with 11 to play, including five more between the two clubs. The Dodgers' magic number — any combination of Los Angeles victories and Cincinnati losses — remains at five.

The 22-year-old LaCoss struck out six and walked two to record his first victory since Aug. 5 and improve his record to 5-7.

### Yankies 4, Brewers 3

In the American League, at New York, Reggie Jackson and Lou Piniella hit consecutive home runs and Mickey Rivers' infield single snapped an eighth-inning tie as New York topped Milwaukee, 4-3. Cecil Cooper's second home run had tied the score, 3-3, in the top of the eighth against Ed Figueroa (18-9).

### Red Sox 5, Tigers 4

At Detroit, Jerry Remy's run-scoring single in the 11th inning gave Boston a 5-4 victory over Detroit, keeping the Red Sox 2½ games behind first-place New York in the American League East. Butch Hobbes walked to lead off the 11th and Jack Brohamer followed with a pinch-sing, the first hit in 4-1 relief innings off rookie Steve Barker (1-3). Remy then drove in the run.

### A's 6, White Sox 3

At Oakland, rookie left-hander John Johnson survived a shaky start to pitch Oakland to a 6-3 victory over Chicago as both teams battled for sixth place in the West Division.

### Orioles 10, Indians 3

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pair of singles and Jose Morales had a two-run triple as Minnesota forged a seven-run fourth inning and beat California, 10-4.

### Royals 7, Mariners 6

At Seattle, reliever Enrique Romo hit John Wathan with the bases loaded in the 11th inning to force home George Brett with the winning run and Kansas City beat Seattle, 7-6.

## Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	11	8	.577	—
Boston	9	11	.455	2½
Baltimore	8	12	.400	3½
Milwaukee	5	15	.250	7
Detroit	4	16	.200	11
Cleveland	4	16	.200	11
Toronto	3	17	.158	14

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Kansas City	9	10	.474	—
California	8	11	.421	1
Texas	7	12	.368	2
Minnesota	6	13	.316	3
Oakland	4	15	.211	5
Chicago	3	16	.158	6
Seattle	3	16	.158	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE EAST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	10	9	.526	—
Pittsburgh	9	10	.474	1
Chicago	7	12	.368	3
Montreal	7	12	.368	3
St. Louis	6	13	.316	4
New York	4	15	.211	6

WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	9	10	.474	—
Cincinnati	8	11	.421	1
San Francisco	7	12	.368	2
San Diego	6	13	.316	3
Houston	4	15	.211	5
Atlanta	3	16	.158	6

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	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	9	10	.474	—
Cincinnati	8	11	.421	1
San Francisco	7	12	.368	2
San Diego	6	13	.316	3
Houston	4	15	.211	5
Atlanta	3	16	.158	6

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	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	9	10	.474	—
Cincinnati	8	11	.421	1
San Francisco	7	12	.368	2
San Diego	6	13	.316	3
Houston	4	15	.211	5
Atlanta	3	16	.158	6

NATIONAL LEAGUE WEST				
	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	9	10	.474	—
Cincinnati	8	11	.421	1
San Francisco	7	12	.368	2
San Diego	6	13	.316	3
Houston	4	15	.211	5
Atlanta	3	16	.158	6

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Sorocot, B. Stanley (4), Hassler (10) and Flak; Biffingham, Baker (6), Miller (11) and Parrish, W-Hassler, 3-4. L-Baker, 1-2. HRs-Boston, Evans (24), Lynn (22), Detroit, Wockenfuss (4), Staub (22), Kemp (14).	
California	018 102 000-4 12 1
Minnesota	006 702 01x-10 17 1
Knapp, K. Brett (4), D. Miller (4), Horzelt (4) and Downing; Zehn, Dammann (1), and Wilson	



